Post
4F

The Weather
Today—Mostly sunny with moderate temperature and a nice breeze. Yesterday—High, 91; low, 71.

The Washington Post

Sam Stavisky
Veteran's Editor of The Post analyzes job rights and problems of war veterans.
Section II today

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Japan Signs Unconditional Surrender; Ceremony Is Broadcast Around World

'The Evil Done . . . Can Never . . . Be Forgotten'

Associated Press WIREPHOTO from Signal Corps

CORREGIDOR TO TOKYO—President Truman in his broadcast must have had in mind such a man as Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, the hero of Corregidor, who here is embraced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as they meet in Yokohama. The strain of more than three years as a Jap prisoner is strongly etched on the face of the man who held the Philippines in the dark hours of 1942

Throngs Quit City by Bus, Train, Plane

Terminals Jammed As Outgoing Crowd Mingles With Arriving Visitors

By John F. Gerrity

Washingtonians traded places with visitors yesterday—as thousands of residents deserted the city for Labor Day weekend junkets to the beaches, while more thousands came to town to see the sights in best prewar style.

Throughout the day Union Station, bus stations and the National Airport funneled the holiday-bound in and out of the city. Crowds reached their peak shortly after 3 p. m. and held it until about 7 p. m.

Gas-happy motorists started jamming the main beach roads about 10 a. m. yesterday and by 2:30 p. m. half-holiday Government workers, with their bathing suits, picnic lunches, baby pens and beach paraphernalia stowed into cars, made the main highway look like automobile assembly lines in full production.

Gas Stations Busy

The AAA told The Post that the rush for travel information tapered off Friday evening—but that all day yesterday their full staff manned a battery of telephones to rush aid and last minute route tips to hapless drivers lost or marooned in the wild scramble for relief from the city's heat.

Area gas stations went on an emergency basis, and most prepared to keep all personnel and equipment at work for the full holiday.

The city's hotel staffs glumly agreed that the war might be over for the vacationers but peace meant little to them. Hopeful visitors continued to beat their indignant fists on reservation counters—and uniformly were met by Washington's favorite hotel expression:

"Sorry, our last reservation was made two weeks ago."

While many Wasingtonians, fearful of skinned fenders or skinned shins, decided to fool the crowd and holiday at home, for the most part they kept out of sight.

Front Porches Deserted

A tour through northwest and northeast residential sections revealed no more than a dozen populated front porches. Apparently, the stay-at-homes spent the day in the tub or the shower.

The city's vast army of boarding house dwellers entered the category of "vanishing Americans." Normally crowded front stoops

See DAY, Page 2, Column 5.

Hiroshima, 1945

Associated Press Photo from Army

SEARED VICTIM OF ATOMIC POWER—The twisted burnt remains of a human figure lie partially in a narrow ditch in the vanished city of Hiroshima. Smoke still rises from the Honshu port once the home of 300,000. Not a building was left intact by the force of the atomic bomb dropped August 5. This photo was obtained by the Army from the files of Domei, official Jap news agency, and flown to the United States

MacArthur Watches as Emperor's Agents Act

Allied Commander, Truman and Nimitz Speak as Final Seal Is Put on Victory

Aboard the U. S. Battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay (Sunday), Sept. 2 (U.P.).—Japan surrendered formally, finally and unconditionally to the United States and its Allied powers today. On the starboard bow deck of this battleship, her representatives signed a surrender document which made 80 million people from Emperor Hirohito down subject to the authority of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, supreme Allied commander.

Yokohama (Sunday), Sept. 2 (AP). The attention of the world focused today on the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay where at 9 a. m. (8 p. m. Saturday, Eastern War Time) Japan will sign the articles of surrender formally ending the costliest war in the history of human conflict.

General MacArthur will stand by as one by one the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor step forward and sign the document that blights their dreams of empire built on bloodshed and tyranny.

Two representatives will sign for Japan, beaten and robbed of the power to resist by the atomic bombs and Allied onslaughts. Their identities have not been announced.

After their signatures, MacArthur will sign as Supreme Allied Commander, followed by the representatives of all other powers against which Japan waged war in the Orient.

Ceremony to Take 30 Minutes

In 30 minutes the ceremony will be over, and a nation that once boasted it had never been beaten will be under full Allied military control.

There are no broadcasting facilities aboard the Missouri, and the recordings will be rushed to the nearby Navy communications ship Ancon and to Radio Tokyo for a world-wide broadcast beginning around 10:30 a. m. (9:30 p. m. Saturday, Eastern war time).

The broadcast will lead off with the surrender ceremonies at which MacArthur will preside, then swing to Washington for an address by President Truman in which he is expected to proclaim VJ-Day.

Then the program will switch back to Tokyo Bay, where MacArthur will make a triumphant VJ address, to be followed with one by Admiral Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet that smashed Japan as a naval power.

Scene of Feverish Activity

Tokyo Bay itself today was a scene of feverish activity, with boats plying back and forth in preparation for the history-making event.

The Navy combat squadrons lay at anchor in impressive array—the long lines of gray battlewagons that scourged the Pacific and finally invaded the hitherto inviolate waters of Japan herself.

Overhead Allied planes flew in vigilant patrol. General Spaatz, commander of the Strategic Air Forces, declared that his planes were ready to loose 8000 tons of bombs at any sign of treachery, but none was expected.

On both sides of the bay and up to the Tama River at the southern edge of Tokyo, American troops and British and American marines and bluejackets were in firm control. All strategic points had been seized.

The ruined capital of Tokyo itself was reported out of bounds for troops, but soon its bomb-blackened streets will echo to the tramp of Allied forces.

MacArthur will shift his headquarters from this once great port of Tokyo to the capital itself, setting up in the U. S. Embassy. The embassy was only slightly damaged by the great fire raids.

The men whose forces met and defeated the would-be overlords of the Orient were gathered here with their staffs and aides to sign the articles of surrender or to witness them.

After MacArthur signs for all the Allied powers, Nimitz will sign for the United States.

Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, who brought his Pacific Fleet to bear against the Japanese, will sign for Britain.

China—the nation which stood up against the agressor for more

See PEACE, Page 2, Column 8.

Nats Win, 3-0, But Fail to Gain Ground

Alex Carrasquel Stops Yankees for His Sixth Straight Mound Victory

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

Alex Carrasquel found the formula for beating the Yankees: simply shut 'em out.

That he did and with such thoroughness that when 11,031 patrons started recapitulating it all added up to a very satisfying 3-0 victory for the struggling Nats in which the taciturn Venezuelan permitted but five hits while dishing out his wares for the afternoon—which were goose eggs.

Meanwhile, the Tigers' victory over Cleveland kept the Nats from gaining ground in the torrid race. Washington remained 1½ games behind Detroit.

It was the sixth straight victory for Carrasquel and his second straight shutout in a starting role. On August 20 he blanked the Cleveland Indians with a seven-hit performance. His record for the season now stands at six victories and three losses.

Nats' Defense Airtight

In contrast to Friday night's double-header, when the Nats' defense wasn't anything to write home about, yesterday it was more than airtight. It was almost sensational. In two of the three holes Carrasquel found himself, a couple of fellows named George—Myatt and Case—came to his rescue with downright scintillating bits of larceny which took base hits from the Yanks and choked off sure runs.

In the first inning after Stirnweiss' single, a couple of infield outs and a walk to Metheny placed Yanks on third and first, Myatt went three feet in the air to spear Nick Etten's sizzling liner with one paw. And then in the seventh, with runners on first and third and two away, Case made a jack-knife catch of Pinch Hitter Herschel Martin's looper, completing a barrell-roll as he came up with the ball.

This was so inspiring to Carrasquel that when he found himself in his next difficulty in the eighth he pitched himself out of it by making Charley Keller bang a long fly to Buddy Lewis in right, also with Yanks perched on first and third.

Loss is Ruffing's Second

Opposed to this unbeatable combination of good pitching and fine support was ancient Charley "Red" Ruffing, who, although touched for 10 hits, was a very stingy gent in the pinches. The Nats had to sweat it out for five innings before breaking through Ruffing's assortment of "stuff" which has replaced

See NATS, Page 4, Column 4.

Desserts on Way Back

Army Ends Butter Set-Asides; Whipping-Cream Bans Lifted

Immediate return of creamy desserts was indicated yesterday as the Agriculture Department ended butter set-asides for the Army, which resulted in the lifting of controls on the sale of whipping cream and the amount of butterfat used in making ice cream and other frozen desserts.

More than 20 million pounds of butter in creameries and dairies earmarked for the Army will now be available for civilians.

Agriculture and OPA were quick to add that there will be no further reduction in points required for butter.

Chefs in local hotels hailed the return of whipping cream by jubilantly announcing that "101 mouth-watering desserts will appear on the menus immediately." Peach shortcake and Boston cream pie were promised as first to reappear "in all their prewar gooey glory." All chefs agreed they would be glad to discard the canned whipping cream substitute they had been using since 1943 when restrictions were imposed.

Ice cream manufacturers, however, were not so elated, explaining that even though they could use more butterfat to make ice cream, another necessary item, sugar, was still on the rationed list. There will still be more sherbet than ice cream until sugar controls are

See FOOD, Page 2, Column 4.

2 Reasons for Retention

Early End of Draft Unlikely, House Committee Poll Shows

By the Associated Press

A poll of the House Military Committee showed yesterday that a campaign for immediate end of the draft has lost its steam.

Fourteen committee members told a reporter they believed Selective Service will be allowed to continue, at least for a few months.

Likewise, they said it probably will be necessary to continue inducting 18 and 19-year-olds.

Most of the committeemen said they would like to see the draft abolished or modified, but expressed belief it must be kept for a while for two reasons:

1. To guarantee the replacement of veteran fighting men.
2. To insure an adequate number of occupation troops.

They added that a demand probably still will be raised on the House and Senate floors for a change in policy.

Their plan, however, is to keep bottled up in committee any anti-draft legislation until it is seen whether volunteer enlistments increase beyond expectations or the need for occupation troops drops.

In this connection, a special subcommittee headed by Chairman May (D., Ky.) speeded work today on proposed legislation designed to encourage volunteering. It would provide added financial inducements, with increased pay for

See DRAFT, Page 2, Column 5.

$25 Benefits Face Discard

Changes in Jobless Pay Bill Hinted as Hearings Continue

By Robert C. Albright

House and Senate committees rushing preparations for return of Congress Wednesday struggled yesterday through another day of hearings on manpower reconversion problems amid broad hints that the Administration's "emergency" jobless pay bill will be completely rewritten.

The bill setting up a $25-a-week maximum for the unemployed for 26 weeks, tentatively slated to open the new session, will look entirely different when it reaches the floor, leading members of the Senate Finance Committee predicted last night.

Here are some of the things the Finance Committee, preparing to shut down hearings Tuesday, is expected to do to the bill:

1. Assure unemployment coverage for the first time to all Government employes, including workers in Federal arsenals, munitions plants and Navy yards. This, and possible coverage of some 400,000 maritime workers, are the only features of the Kilgore bill believed likely to escape drastic change.

2. Discard Federal underwriting of a $25 maximum for all workers now covered by State unemployment compensation systems

See JOBS, Page 2, Column 4.

EAM Urges Greece To Annex Thrace

Athens, Sept. 1 (AP).—Annexation of eastern Thrace which borders on the vital Dardanelles Strait was urged upon the Greek government today by leaders of the left-wing EAM (National Liberation Front) in a move which right-wing observers asserted was designed to upset relations between Greece and Turkey.

Eastern rThrace is now unde Turkish rule and comprises 95 per cent of Turkey in Europe. It includes the European coast of the Dardanelles.

World Council May Get U. S. Atom Secret

Move Is Considered as Step in Enforcing Peace, Stettinius Says

London, Sept. 1 (U.P.).—The United States is considering a proposal to place the atomic bomb in the hands of the World Security Council to enforce permanent peace, former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, jr. revealed today.

Stettinius, now chief American delegate on the Executive Committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission, admitted at a press conference that control of the atomic weapon might be transferred from the United States and Britain to the world peace organization.

A decision on that question, he

See ATOM, Page 2, Column 4.

3 D. C. Deaths Revealed

Navy Scout, Missing at Anzio, Officially Reported as Dead

Washington area men reported killed through September 1 include: Army, 1240; Navy, 206; Marines, 162; Coast Guard, 8; total, 1616. Total United States casualties reported officially since Pearl Harbor, 1,070,545.

A scout and raider with the Navy's amphibious group, holder of the Silver Star Medal, who failed to return from a volunteer reconnaissance mission on Anzio before the beachhead was secure, was officially reported dead by the Navy Department yesterday.

Two other area men, a first lieutenant at Roetgen, Germany, and a private at Brest, France, were reported killed. Two Navy wounded complete yesterday's casualty list from the Navy and War Departments.

KILLED

Ensign Carmon Francis Pirro, USNR, 26, was the scout and raider who failed to return from a volunteer operation on Anzio beachhead December 30, 1943. Previously reported missing, his wife lives at 500 Dartmouth ave., Silver Spring, Md.

Pirro entered the service in October, 1942, was commissioned January 30, 1943, at the Notre Dame Midshipman's School, and went overseas in April, 1943.

Born in Syracuse, N. Y., Pierro graduated from high school there. He and his brother Rocco were the famous brother teams of Catholic University's varsity football squad. Both went to the Sun Bowl with their team in 1940, the year of their graduation. Until called to active duty, Ensign Pierro attended law school and coached the basketball team at Catholic University.

Besides his widow and brother, Lieut. Rocco Firro, USNR, he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pirro of Syracuse, N. Y., a brother, Ensign John Pirro, Annapolis graduate, class of 1944, a sister, Miss Carmel Pirro, and a 22-month-old daughter, Michele, whom he had never seen.

First Lieut. Darwin Caudill, 23, of the Medical Administrative Corps, died at Roetgen, Germany, on the third of December, 1944. As he entered the door of the collecting station, Lieutenant Caudill was wounded in the neck when the

See CASUALTY, Page 2, Column 1.

On Board USS Missouri

Official Text of Instrument Marking Surrender of Japan

Aboard the USS Missouri, Tokyo Bay (Sunday), Sept. 2 (U.P.).—Following is the official text of the instrument of surrender:

1. We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters, hereby accept provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United States, China and Great Britain July 26, 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

2. We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

3. We hereby command all Japanese forces wherever situated and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the supreme commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese government at his direction.

4. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control, wherever situated, to surrender, unconditionally, themselves and all forces under their control.

5. We hereby command all civil, military and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and directives deemed by the supreme commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender, and issued by him or under his authority, and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their noncombatant duties unless specifically relieved by him or under his authority.

6. We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese government and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the supreme commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

7. We hereby command the Japanese Imperial government and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters at once to liberate all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance and immediate transportation to places as directed.

8. The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the supreme commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

German Churches Issue Pledge to Aid Allies

Treysa, Germany, Sept. 1 (AP).—The German evangelical churches closed their four-day conference today with an annuoncement of a pledge to cooperate with the occupying powers.

Approximately 100 clergymen, of whom 30 had spent time in Nazi concentration camps, attended the sessions. Named to direct the activities of all factions were the Rev. Martin Niemoeller, Bishop Theophil Wurms of Munich and Bishop Otto Frederick Dibelius of Berlin.

Jabs Plentiful in Britain, Aide of WMC Learns

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 1 (AP).—Dr. Margaret Hickey of St. Louis, Mo., president of the American Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, said today she was impressed by the fact that there were more jobs than available workers in Britain.

Dr. Hickey, who is visiting the United Kingdom as chairman of the Women's Advisory Committee of the War Manpower Commission, will confer soon in London with the Ministry of Labor on postwar problems.

Lt. Lawson, Pacific Hero, Buried Here

Second Lieut. Marcellus Hoke Lawson, 23, veteran of the Pearl Harbor attack, who served as a member of a bombing squadron in the Wake Island, Guadalcanal and Solomons Islands engagements, was buried yesterday in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors, after his death August 26, in a traffic accident at Phoenix, Ariz.

Lieutenant Lawson, formerly of Upperville and Front Royal, Va., was the son of the late James H. and Adda M. Lawson. He is survived by a brother, Corpl. Robert M. Lawson, now in France; two sisters, Mrs. George Allen of Arlington, and Mrs. Charles Snyder of Frederick, Md., as well as an aunt, Mrs. Alza Murray of Arlington.

Lieutenant Lawson, who enlisted in the United States Army before he was eighteen, served as a private with a bombardment squadron at Hickam Field, where he was stationed on December 7, 1941. He was awarded the Silver Star for heroism, and held four Pacific area battle stars before being returned to the States this year. He had been graduated from Army Air school at Lukes Field, Ariz., early this summer, and had been commissioned and was awaiting assignment at the time of his death.

CASUALTY

From Page 1

area was subjected to a fierce strafing attack. Although seriously wounded, Caudill ran through the house to warn his men of enemy danger and ordered them to take cover.

For this last courageous action, his wife, Seaman Second Class Ruby C. Caudill of Wave Barracks D, 3-229, was yesterday presented with the Silver Star Medal, posthumously awarded to her husband. He was also awarded the Bronze Star Medal for distinguishing himself in military operations against the enemy during the period from June 16, 1914, to August 4, 1944.

Pvt. Samuel L. Samuel, husband of Mrs. Dorothy G. Samuel of 2730 Wisconsin ave. nw., was killed August 24, 1944, in Brest, France. Previously reported missing, Samuel was attached to the Thirty-eighth Infantry, Second Division, and participated in the Normandy invasion.

A native of the District, he attended Western High School and received his A. B. and LL. B. degrees from George Washington University.

Private Samuel, a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association, was admitted to the bar April 16, 1936. He was also a member of the Junior Board of Commerce and the Woodmont Country Club.

The young attorney's offices were in the Investment Building. He was also vice president of Underwood and Underwood, photographers.

Besides his wife, who is also a lawyer, Samuel is survived by his mother, Mrs. Birdie Samuel of Woodley Park Towers Apartments, and a brother, Leonard of the same address.

WOUNDED:

Pharmacist's Mate 2/c Charles Mahlon Rice, USMC, 18, son of Mr. William Durant Rice of 10004 Dinross ave., Silver Spring, Md., was wounded for the second time on Okinawa. Rice, a medical corpsman with the First Marines, was wounded the first time on Peleliu during the fifth day of the Peleliu battle, while carrying a wounded Marine.

Born in Roseville, Ohio, he graduated from Roseville High School in 1943, and enlisted the same month. Rice was sent overseas at the age of 17, December, 1943.

On the tenth of last month Mr. Rice received a letter from his son saying that he had recovered and was going back to his outfit.

Rice has one brother in the service, Staff Sergt. James Rice, a bombadier with the "Johnnie Rodgers" Bombardment Group, in the South West Pacific since July 1942. He has completed his 50 missions, is a bomb site expert and is on his way home now with a total of 127 points. Mrs. Margaret Bifel, Rice's sister, lives in Silver Spring.

Boatswain's mate 2/c James Alexander Hamilton, jr., USNR, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Alexander Hamilton, sr. of 10428 Old Pladensburg rd., Silver Spring, Md., was wounded July 24 when the destroyer escort, USS Underhill was struck by a mine in the Asiatic area.

Hamilton, who arrived home on a 30-day furlough last Friday, is a native of Four Corners, Md., and attended Montgomery Hills Junior High School for three years. Before enlisting on July 24, 1943, he was employed by the Engineers Research Corp. of Riversdale, Md.

Assigned to the USS Underhill in November, 1943, Hamilton began Pacific duty in February, 1945. He has three sisters, Doris, Margaret and Helene, and one brother, Edward, at home.

Va. Cancer Clinic In New Quarters . .

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.). The Bessie Dunn Miller Clinic for Cancer Prevention, first cancer prevention clinic in Virginia, is marking the completion of its first six months of successful operation at the University of Virginia Hospital by changing medical examiners and moving to larger quarters.

Dr. Betty Allen Magruder, who has examined 13 3patients since the clinic opened last winter, is resigning to accept a fellowship at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The new medical examiner is Dr. William E. Bray, Jr., who will conduct the clinic four afternoons each week from 2 to 5 o'clock in the quarters of the University's Student Health Service which will provide more space for patients than has been available in the hospital suite used.

Japs Ordered To Surrender Everywhere

Aboard USS Missouri, Tokyo Bay, Sunday, Sept. 2 (AP).—Text of General Order No. 1 issued by Japanese Imperial General Headquarters by the orders of the Supreme Allied Commander:

I. The Imperial General Headquarters by direction of the Emperor, and pursuant to the surrender to the supreme commander for the Allied Powers, of all Japanese armed forces by the emperor, hereby orders all of its commanders in Japan and abroad to cause the Japanese armed forces and Japanese-controlled forces under their command to cease hostilities at once, to lay down their arms, to remain in their present locations and to surrender unconditionally to commanders acting on behalf of the United States, the Republic of China, the United Kingdom and the British Empire, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated hereafter or as may be further directed by the supreme commander for the Allied Powers.

Immediate contact will be made with the indicated commanders, or their designated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the supreme commander for the Allied Powers.

Immediate contact will be made with the indicated commanders, or their designated representatives, subject to any changes in detail prescribed by the supreme commander for the Allied Powers, and their instructions will be completely and immediately carried out.

Surrender to Chiang

(a) The senior Japanese commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within China (excluding Manchuria), Formosa and French Indo-China north of 16 degrees north latitude shall surrender to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

(b) The senior Japanese commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within Manchuria, Korea north of 38 degrees north latitude and Karafuto shall surrender to the commander in chief of Soviet forces in the Far East.

(c) The senior Japanese commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces within the Andamans, Nicobars, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China south of 16 degrees north latitude, Malaya, Borneo, Netherlands Indies, New Guinea, Bismarcks and the Solomons shall surrender (copy garbled here—probably to the supreme Allied commander, Southeast Asia command, or to the commanding general, Australia, to be arranged between them and the details of this paragraph then prepared by the supreme commander for the Allied powers).

Islands in Pacific

(d) The senior Japanese commanders and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the Japanese mandated islands, Ryukyus, Bonins and other Pacific islands shall surrender to the commander in chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet.

(e) To the Imperial General headquarters, its senior commanders, and all ground, sea, air and auxiliary forces in the main islands of Japan, minor islands adjacent thereto, Korea south of 38 degrees north latitude, and the Philippines shall surrender to the commander in chief U. S. Army Forces in the Pacific.

f. The above indicated commanders are the only representatives of the Allied powers empowered to accept surrender and all surrenders of Japanese forces shall be made only to them or to their representatives.

The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters further orders its commanders in Japan and abroad to disarm completely all forces of Japan or under Japanese control, wherever they may be situated, and to deliver, intact, and in safe and good condition, all weapons and equipment at such time and at such places as may be prescribed by the Allied commanders indicated above.

Police Force Exempt

Pending further instructions, the Japanese police force in the main islands of Japan will be exempt from this disarmament provision.

The police force will remain at their posts and shall be held responsible for the preservation of law and order. The strength and arms of such a police force will be prescribed.

II. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the supreme commander for the Allied Powers within (time limit) of receipt of this order complete information with respect to Japan and all areas under Japanese control as follows:

a. Lists of all Japanese and antiaircraft units showing locations and strengths in officers and men.

b. Lists of all aircraft, military, naval and civil, giving complete information as to the number, type, location and condition of such aircraft.

c. Lists of all Japanese and Japanese-controlled naval vessels, surface and submarine and auxiliary naval craft in or out of commission and under construction giving their position, condition and movement.

d. Lists of all Japanese and Japanese controlled merchant ships of over 100 gross tons in or out of commission and under construction, including merchant ships formerly belonging to any of the United Nations now in Japanese hands giving position, condition and movement.

(e) Complete and detailed information, accompanied by maps showing locations and layouts of all mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air and the safety lanes in connection therewith.

(f) Locations and descriptions of all military installations and establishments, including airfields, seaplane bases, antiaircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas.

(g) Locations of all camps and other places of detention of United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees.

III. Japanese armed forces and civil aviation authorities will insure that all Japanese military and naval and civil aircraft remain on the ground, the water or aboard ship until further notification on the disposition to be made of them.

IV. Japanese or Japanese-controlled naval or merchant vessels of all types will be maintained without damage and will undertake no movement pending instructions from the supreme commander for the Allied powers. Vessels at sea will remove explosives of all types to safe storage ashore.

V. Responsible Japanese or Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities will insure that:

(a.) All Japanese mines, minefields and other obstacles to movement by land, sea and air, wherever located, be removed according to instructions of the supreme commander for the Allied powers.

(b.) All aids to navigation be reestablished at once.

(c.) All safety lanes be kept open and clearly marked pending accomplishment of A above.

VI. Responsible Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities will hold intact, and in good condition, pending further instructions from the supreme commander for the Allied Powers the following:

(a.) All arms, ammunitions, explosives, military equipment, stores and supplies and other implements of war of all kinds and all other war material (except as specifically prescribed in Section IV of this order.)

(b.) All land, water and air transportation and communication facilities and equipment.

(c.) All military installations and establishments including airfields, seaplane bases, antiaircraft defenses, ports and naval bases, storage depots, permanent and temporary land and coast fortifications, fortresses and other fortified areas together with plans and drawings of all such fortifications, installations and establishments.

(d). All factories, plants, shops, research institutions, laboratories, testing stations, technical data, plans drawings and inventions designed or intended to produce or to facilitate the production or use of all implements of war and other material and property used or intended for use by any military or part-military organizations in connection with its operations.

VII. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters shall furnish to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers within (time limit) of receipt of this order complete lists of all the items specified in paragraphs A B and D of Section VI above, indicating the numbers, types and locations of each.

VIII. The manufacture and distribution of all arms, ammunition and implements of war will cease forthwith.

IX. With respect to United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees in the hands of Japanese or Japanese-controlled authorities:

(a.) The safety and well-being of all United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees will be scrupulously preserved to include the administrative and supply service essential to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing and medical care until such responsibility is undertaken by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

(b) Each camp or other place of detention of United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees together with its equipment, stores, records, arms and ammunition will be delivered immediately to the command of the senior officer designated representative of the prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(c.) As directed by the supreme commander for the Allied Powers prisoners of war and civilian internees will be transported to places of safety, where they can be accepted by Allied authorities.

(d.) The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters will furnish to the supreme commander for the Allied Powers within (time limit) of the receipt of this order complete lists of all United Nations prisoners of war and civilian internees indicating their location.

X. All Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil authorities shall aid and assist the occupation of Japan and Japanese-controlled areas by forces of the Allied Powers.

XI. The Japanese Imperial General Headquarters and appropriate Japanese officials shall be prepared, on instructions from Allied occupation commanders, to collect and deliver all arms in the possession of the Japanese civilian population.

XII. This and all subsequent instructions issued by the supreme commander for the Allied Forces of other Allied military authorities will be scrupulously and promptly obeyed by Japanese and Japanese-controlled military and civil officials and private persons.

Any delay or failure to comply with the provisions of this or subsequent orders, and any action which the supreme commander for Allied powers determines to be detrimental to the Allied powers, will incur drastic and summary punishment at the hands of Allied military authorities and the Japanese government.

Greenbelt's Fairest

Photo by Kaye Lee Hinz

MISS BARBARA RUNNION, who took first place in the Greenbelt annual town fair beauty contest. A senior student at Greenbelt High School, she lives at 8 E. Westway st.

Fairfax County Schools Open Next Tuesday

Fairfax County public schools will open for the fall term Tuesday, with an enrollment of more than 8000 pupils anticipated. Superintendent of Schools Wilbert T. Woodson says there are still approximately 20 vacancies existing in the schools among the teaching personnel.

Vacancies exist in a number of the elementary schools, and also in several high schools. Until the teaching staff is complete, teachers in schools where there are vacancies, will be required to teach more than the usual pupil load.

The county operated, school buses will operate on the same routes and schedule as last year. Ten new buses have been ordered by the county school board, and when they arrive and are placed in service, changes in the routes and schedule will be made.

Woodson also called attention to the State law which requires motorists to come to a full stop when passing or overtaking school buses which have stopped to load or unload school children. County police will place a special patrol detail to apprehend violators of this law.

JOBS

From Page 1

and substitute an arrangement for lengthening the duration of benefits presently paid by the States. In other words, the Federal Government would see that jobless workers were not sharply cut off the compensation rolls at the end of the four or five months generally prescribed by the States, if they are still unable to obtain jobs.

3. Possibly provide for "one trip" transportation of jobless war-workers, either back to their homes or to an area where jobs are available.

Repayment Suggested

4. Provide that at least a portion of the Federal money spent for reconversion job relief be repaid from State funds.

This last point was recommended before the Finance Committee yesterday by Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach. Schwellenbach, however, indorsed most of the broad provisions of the Kilgore bill as originally introduced, asking that Congress go farther and prescribe uniform standards of eligibility for jobless benefits.

Work Bill Hearings End

The Senate Banking committee meanwhile concluded a two-weeks examination of top government, business and labor leaders on the Wagner-Murray "full employment" bill, another Administration "must". ChairSman Robert F. Wagner, (D., N. Y.), said his subcommittee will meet Friday for initial action on the measure.

Committing the Government for the first time to a long pull "full employment" goal, with machinery for annual work estimates to guide Congress and business, the Wagner-Murray bill will probably be rtported by the subcommittee with only minor changes.

These banking committee witnesses yesterday piled up indorsements for the full objective:

OPA Administrator Chester Bowles. He testified the bill offers "our only practical hope of a balanced budget." With annual production of 200 billion dollars worth of gods and services, Bowles said a regularly balanced budget should be readily obtainable with "relatively moderate taxes."

ATOM

From Page 1

said, now is being studied by both the executive and legislative branches of the Government in Washington.

(There was no immediate elaboration of Stettinius' remarks, which appeared to contradict official American and British statements that the atomic bomb would remain an Anglo-American secret for the present, at least.)

Stettinius, who arrived in London last night, said that development of the atomic bomb had made the speedy creation of a world peace organization "more necessary than ever."

FOOD

From Page 1

lifted or eased, said one spokesman for a local concern.

Meanwhile, housewives indulged in an orgy of chicken buying following termination of chicken setasides for the Army in the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia area last week.

Prices remained at 48 cents a pound. Even though the market is almost glutted with chickens there is no indication that the ceiling price will be lowered, said an OPA spokesman.

Lawall Resigns As President of W. Va. University

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 1. (AP).—West Virginia University board of governors today accepted the resignation of President Charles E. Lawall effective immediately, and appointed Charles T. Neff, board secretary, as acting president.

Lawall, who is to become engineer of coal properties for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in resigning, had offered to remain until the board chose a successor.

The seven members, at a special meeting called by President Raymond E. Salvati, decided however that it wished to select an acting president immediately.

Neff, who has been secretary of the board and comptroller of the university for 18 years, was chosen to act as president until the board can select a successor to Lawall.

DRAFT

From Page 1

overseas service one of the chief provisions.

Most of the legislators polled asserted that although the draft will be kept temporarily they will not go along with President Truman's recommendation for immediate action to continue it with two-year terms of service for men 18 to 25.

They said they still hope that before the Draft Act expires May 15 the military situation will have improved enough to allow a halt to forced inductions.

But if Congress votes to continue the draft, many House members will insist that the Army continue also its program of GI education for the asking.

Because interruption of young careers is a chief complaint against postwar inductions, members of the House Military Committee, in draft hearings last week, gave close scrutiny to Army-sponsored education.

The program, they were told by Army officials, already is well under way in occupied Germany and will be set up also in Japan.

Under it, a soldier—private or officer—may arrange to go to school in his spare time, taking regular high school or college courses taught by American professors.

Representative Sparkman (D., Ala.), a chief backer of the program, compares American occupation forces to "firemen sitting around the fire house." Something besides checkers and dominoes, he said, should take up their time.

DAY

From Page 1

were as devoid of people as Hiroshima after the A-bomb.

Nevertheless, a survey of the city's amusement spots proved that all did not stay at home. More than 11,000 fans trekked to Griffith Stadium to see the Senators whip the Yankees, 3 to 0. Downtown theaters, with blessed air conditioning, reported "excellent Saturday attendances."

The Washington Zoo brought out thousands of the faithful. And Rock Creek Park played host to many sun worshippers.

While the over-all holiday migration was expected to go into a lull, until tomorrow afternoon, groggy, but game transportation terminal workers panted in their corners, waiting for the final bell.

Correction

Sherwod oFrest beach is one of a number of private beaches near Annapolis. Yesterday's Post erroneously stated that Sherwood Forest also had a public beach. The Post regrets the error.

PEACE

From Page 1

than eight years—will be represented by Gen. Hsu Yung-chang, chief of military operations of the Chinese National Council.

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey will sign for Australia, which became a rallying ground for MacAuthur that checked the enemy's southward march of conquest.

Lieut. Gen. Kuzma Nikolaevich Derevyanko will sign for Russia; Lieut. Gen. L. H. Van Oyen, commander of the Netherlands East Indies army, for the Netherlands, and Gen. Jacques le Clerc for France. The New Zealand signer has yet to be announced.

Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, who was forced to sign the Philippines surrender in Manila in 1942, will be one of the interested high-ranking witnesses.

With the slim, tanned general at MacArthur's invitation were Wainwright's officers on Corregidor. From here, Wainwright plans to go to Washington in a few days.

All over the vast Pacific and on the Asiatic mainland, the surrenders mounted.

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Carnival to Aid Silver Spring Service Unit

A victory carnival to raise funds for the Service Aid Council at Silver Spring, Md., which helps returning veterans, will be sponsored by the Cissel-Saxon Post, Silver Spring, and the Takoma Park Post No. 28, American Legion units, beginning Tuesday and ending September 15, on the fair grounds next to the Hot Shoppe, Georgia ave., Silver Spring.

The organizations have set a goal of $2000 to turn over to the council which serves Montgomery County Selective Service Board No. 2.

Martin Iverson, vice commander of the southern Maryland district, American Legion; Joseph H. Fields, commander of Cissel-Saxon Post, and William Normandy, adjutant of the Takoma Park Post, are in charge of arrangements.

Legionnaires are also serving as volunteers at the council's building in Jesup Blari Park.

Silver Spring Business Women To Meet Tuesday

The first fall meeting of the Silver Spring (Md.,) Business and Professional Women's Club will be held Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Jesup Blair Community House, Georgia ave. and the District line.

Mrs. Genevieve Wells was appointed acting chairman after the resignation of three officers, Mrs. Charlotte Collier, president who organized the club; Mrs. George Riker, vice president, and Mrs. Betty McDevitt, parliamentarian.

The club recently voted to abandon dinner meetings but instead will hold social hours with refreshments after the business sessions. Members who have no means of transportation are requested to call Mrs. Helen Mason, Shepherd 2096, between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Dillon Sworn In On State Post

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1 (AP)—Jesse W. Dillon, of Franklin county, today took his oath and assumed his duties as secretary of the commonwealth and ex-officio secretary to the governor.

Dillon, who has been serving as chief of the gift and inheritance division of the State tax department, succeeds Ralph H. Wilkins as secretary of the commonwealth and the late Colonel Peter Saunders as secretary to the governor.

Orange Honor Roll Unveiling Set Nov. 11

Orange, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.)—According to Col. C. Leith Speiden, Legion commander, it was decided at the regular meeting of the Orange County American Legion Post 156 held this week to dedicate the Orange County War Honor Roll on Armistice Day, November 11. Approximately 1600 names of men and women from Orange County who served their country will be inscribed on a large board in the court house yard. Robert Brooking of Locust Grove will paint the names on this board, in alphabetical order.

Clarke County Schools Will Open on Sept. 12

Berryville, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.)—Archie F. Robertson, superintendent of schools, announced this morning that schools in Clarke County will open Wednesday morning, September 12.

Work permits will not be granted this year for harvest work on farms and orchards, Robertson said. The school board feels that there will be enough adult labor for the job.

Charlottesville Police Add Two Veterans

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.) Walter Thomas Weakley, 25, of this city, World War veteran, entered upon his duties today as a member of the city police department, bringing the force to within one of its authorized strength of 26.

Another recent addition to the police force is Patrolman E. V. Mitchell, a former policeman, who returned to his duties after being inactivated as a flight officer by the Army Air Forces. He left the force in January, 1942.

TRAVEL

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Fairfax Board To Hear Petition For Rezoning Area

A public hearing on the application of the H. & H. Development Corp., to have a tract of land rezoned from agricultural district to industrial district, will be held at 2 p. m., Wednesday by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors.

The tract, containing approximately 300 acres, is located west of the Springfield rd., and south of the Southern Railway tracks, in Mount Vernon District, and is a portion of the estate of the late Joseph W. Bristow, former United States Senator from Kansas.

The board also will hear a delegation representing the Fair Haven Citizens Association, regarding rates being charged for sewer service in Sanitary District No. 1.

MP Instructor Cited for Merit

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—Staff Sergt. Samuel S. Redding, former Virginia state police sergeant, has been awarded a certificate of commendation for service as instructor of the Military Police highway patrol of the Maryland district, according to information received at the Richmond Army Public Relations Office.

Sergeant Redding is with the Military Police detachment of the 1300th Service Command unit. He was with the state police for 14 years and served in all sections of the state. He is a native of King George County, the son of Maurice Redding, and makes his home near Alexandria.

The commendation was presented at Third Service Command Headquarters at Baltimore by Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general

29th Veterans Meet in Baltimore

Baltimore, Sept. 1 (AP).—Several hundred men who have worn the insignia of the Blue and Gray outfit in two wars met here today for the Twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Twenty-ninth Division Association.

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, past national commander of the association, and former provost marshal general in the European theater of operations, opened the meeting this afternoon.

Preceding the formal opening, various committee meetings of the association were held. The election and installation of officers will take place on Monday. The national commander's luncheon also will be held that day.

William C. Nicklas is national commander and John F. Boeschen department commander for Maryland.

Garrison, Wisconsin U. Law School Dean, Quits

Madison, Wis., Sept. 1 (AP)—President E. B. Fred of the University of Wisconsin announced today that Lloyd K. Garrison, 48, dean of the law school since 1932, had resigned and that the university "regretfully" had accepted it.

Garrison, in a letter to the president, said that he had decided to remain in the East after his present tasks with the government ended. He did not say what he intended to do. He has been on a leave of absence from the university since 1942, when he was named executive director and general counsel for the War Labor Board.

Returned Prisoner Joins Church Group

Frank B. Knight, recently returned from the Philippines where he, his wife and 7-year-old son were interned in Japanese prison camps for three years, has accepted a position as accountant with the Review and Herald Publishing Association, Takoma Park, Seventh-day Adventist officials, announced yesterday.

Before the war, Knight served as secretary-treasurer of the SDA Manchurian Union Mission having gone to the Far East in 1936.

Building Mark Highest Since October, 1943

Construction authorized in Alexandria for August reached $238,471 in building permits issued for a peak since October of 1943, when building totals were $396,284. The August, 1944, figure was $232,870, according to Anthony Remigius Lash, city building inspector, who has submitted his monthly report to City Manager Carl Budwesky.

Principal item in the total listing of $197,275 in nonresidential construction authorized during the month is the $84,967 Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church to be build on the northeast corner of Braddock and Seminary rds. It will serve the new parish of Parkfairfax and Fairlington and is being sponsored by St. Mary's Church in Alexandria under the pastor, the Very Rev. Edward L. Stephens, who is also dean of the parishes of northern Virginia.

Work was started early in the month on an addition to St. Stephen's School for Boys at 2405 Russell rd., which will cost $15,333. Other new nonresidential building authorized includes $75,000 in permits for stores and shops and $12,000 for a new private garage.

Only one item of $2500 for residential building was listed in the report which covered $23,096 in residential repairs.

An even higher building total was forecast for September by the city building inspector, who said that applications for construction have increased since VJ-Day. The Federal Government is cooperating in plans of the Henry Knox Field Masonic Lodge to construct a new postoffice building and Masonic lodge room at Howell and Mount Vernon aves., according to Acting Postmaster Elmore P. Mudd of Alexandria.

He said that the Government has already contracted for its use to replace the Potomac station which has been found inadequate to the needs of the Del Ray community in western Alexandria.

Other major items for future construction include a new theater in the northeast area at St. Asaph and 2d sts., to be built by Vaughan Connelly, Alexandria realtor; an addition to the First National Bank on King st., an addition to the office and garage of the Alexandria, Barcroft and Washington Transit Co. on North Royal st. and a new fire engine house for Company No. 5 on Cameron st. between Queen and Fayette sts., Lash said.

London Newspaper Urges U. S. Repay Cash Spent Here

London, Sept. 1 (AP).—The Financial News suggested today that under the logic of President Truman's Lend-Lease report the United States not only should wipe out the Lend-Lease bill, but also should repay Britain the cash spent with the United States to fight the war before Lend-Lease began.

"Truman's message tacitly recognizes that the war began not in 1941 with Lend-Lease or Pearl Harbor, but in 1939," the editorial said.

The Financial Times, with similar reasoning, said in an editorial that "if instead of reciprocal cancellations lease-lend operations are to leave us heavily in debt, there should logically be a setoff for the vital service performed in keeping the Nazis at bay in Europe while America prepared."

Marriage Licenses Mount in Montgomery

A total of 276 marriage licenses issued by Clayton W. Watkins, clerk of the Montgomery County Circuit Court, Rockville, Md., represented 32 more than the monthly average for the current year.

Except for June when 311 licenses were issued, August led all months so far this year. Most of the applicants, Watkins said, were from Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

BIB-TIME STORY...

Eminent pediatricians agree that quality tuna may well be added to a normal baby's diet any time after one year of age.

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Today the Federal Diary reports on the prospective return of Government agencies to Washington.

LABOR: Its Wage and Hour Division will be brought back here from New York where it was moved three years ago. When the move will start will depend on how soon the War Labor Board is liquidated. Wage and Hour will be assigned WLB space in the Labor Department Building. Also to be returned here is a small part of the solicitor's office which was moved to New York at the same time. Wage and Hour had about 800 employes here when the move was made. In New York, the agency has had decreased appropriations and is now down to 300 in the central office. However, the agency is expected to be expanded to check on child labor violations. If the Pepper Bill to fix a 65 cents minimum wage is enacted the agency will need to enlarge its staff to enforce it.

KLUTTZ

JUSTICE: Return here of its Immigration and Naturalization Service is planned. This agency was moved to Philadelphia several years ago to make room for growing war agencies. When the move will be made depends on available space. The office space problem is as tight as ever as Veterans and surplus property activities need more room than can be had. Like Wage and Hour, Immigration has sharply reduced its headquarters staff since it left Washington. About 1800 jobs were moved to Philadelphia in 1942. Today the office has 888. Its alien registration work has fallen off to almost nothing to what it was when aliens were being registered and classified in the early war days.

SEC: It will be moved back here from Philadelphia when space becomes available. Securities and Exchange is high on the list of agencies to be returned. It is one agency that many members of Congress have insisted be moved back. It has about 700 people in the Philadelphia office. It had about 1200 here when it was moved . . . INTERIOR: Secretary Ickes is putting on the pressure to get his National Park Service, Indian Affairs and Fish and Wildlife Service offices moved back here from Chicago. He plans tentatively to assign Indian Affairs the office now occupied by his Petroleum Administration for War, which will fold up soon. In late spring more space will become available when Solid Fuels goes out of business . . . PATENT OFFICE: Its move back here from Richmond will be speeded up by the cutbacks at Maritime, which will make space in the Commerce Building. Maritime has promised to release space first in that building.

SOCIAL SECURITY has several thousand employes in the Baltimore office of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. This bureau is anxious to move back here to the offices especially constructed for it in the Social Security building. It has many employes here who commute daily to Baltimore. However, the planners say they have no plans to bring that office back here at any time in the forseeable future. . . . ALLEN PROPERTY hopes to close its Chicago and New York offices and transfer the work and people here by late pring . . . FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE is planning to return its Chicago office here by spring. It has about 200 employes there . . . TREASURY has no plans to return its large Bureau of Public Debt office from Chicago. This office records the sales of war bonds and it is months behind in its work. It has more than 2000 people.

EMPLOYES COMPENSATION COMMISSION has asked that it be moved back here from New York. It is on the list of those to be brought back here when space is available. It has about 250 employes . . . Railroad Retirement Board has purchased its own building in Chicago. It is generally expected that it will stay there . . . GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE moved its postal accounts division to Asheville, N. C. The chief of that office believes it will stay there for another five years. Officials here hope it can be moved back before that time. It will depend on how soon and how large the new GAO Building will be . . . VETERANS moved its insurance office to New York in 1942 and now it has more than 7000 people. Eventually some of that office will be moved back here and the remainder will be decentralized and moved to Veterans offices in the 48 States.

FARM CREDIT is anxious to get out of inadequate quarters in Kansas City and has asked to be moved back here. Its fate probably will depend on whether FCA is merged with other agricultural loan agencies such as Farm Security . . . FSA has offices in Cincinnati which it wants to get back here. Some already have been moved . . . RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION was moved to St. Louis and a campaign already is under way in that city to keep it there. REA is slated for a tremendous postwar expansion and it is worth fighting over. Some Agriculture officials would like to have it back here to keep a closer eye on its work . . . None of the thousands of WAR and NAVY jobs that were moved out of Washington during the war are expected to be brought back here. The largest agency involved is War's Office of Dependency Benefits which was sent to Newark. It has 9000 people.

Schools Start On Thursday In Loudoun

Leesburg, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.)—The Loudoun County schools will open their 1945-46 session on September 6. Two vacancies still exist in the teaching staff and they are at Lincoln High School. Teachers for the year have been announced by Superintendent O. L. Emerick as follows:

Leesburg High School—Charles S. Monroe, principal; Miss J. Alice Kerr, Miss Louise Roberts, Mrs. Lillian T. Bridges, Mrs. Frances B. Lodge, Mrs. Louise C. Richardson, Mrs. Ethel L. Adams, Mrs. Jane J. Palmer, Mrs. Louise Patton, Mrs. Anne W. Thompson, Miss Grace Jenkins, Miss Louise Lightner, Mrs. Ruth C. Bradfield, Miss M. Willie Smith, Mrs. Susie T. Elmore, Mrs. Orell Bradfield, Miss Anne Stoneburner, Mrs. Janet M. Carter, Mrs. Marion P. Simpson, Miss Grace Shoemaker, Mrs. Mary L. Hutton, Mrs. Ruth W. Mckimmey.

Lincoln High School—J. Lupton Simpson, principal; Mrs. Mary V. Kephart, Miss Cornelia Maupin, Miss Katherine Bridges, Miss Lydia Barton, Mrs. Adah Manby, Miss Dorothea Stillman, Mrs. Mabel A. Taylor, John Terminello, Mrs. Margaret G. Cockerill, Mrs. Rosa T. Presgraves, Mrs. Jessie W. Shils, Mrs. Mary R. Thomas.

Aldie High School—Robert A. Myers, principal; Miss Sarah Love, Mrs. Virginia Elgin, Mrs. Elise O. Myers, Mrs. Jean N. Elgin, Miss Charlotte Andrews, A. B. Hutton, Jr., Mse. Earlyn W. Shelbourne, Miss Sue K. Lipps, Mrs. June M. Fields, Mrs. Pamelia Skinner.

Lovettsville High School—L. A. Womeldorph, principal; Miss Laura A. Potterfield, Mrs. Mary W. Lanham, Mrs. Concetta McKimmey, Mrs. Dawn Stine, Thomas H. Kane, Mrs. Columbia Wire, Miss Anna V. Manning, Mrs. Mary G. Spring, Mrs. Winifred P. Myers, Mrs. Jeanette S. Fleming, Miss Jean McKimmey, Miss Anna L. Fries.

Ashburn Grade School—Mrs. Tillie D. Monroe, principal; Miss E. Maude Smith, Miss Thelma P. Workman, Miss Charlotte Weadon, Mrs. Eugenia Tillett, Mrs. Virgia Wynkoop.

Arcola Grade School—Mrs. Mary E. Hemsley, Mrs. Virginia S. Lee, Mrs. Laura G. Lowry, Miss Blanche Hutchison.

Bluemont Grade—Miss Eliza D. Lunceford, Miss Neil V. Morris, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Kelly.

Hamilton Grade—Mrs. Frances S. Mayse, Mrs. Lillian L. Pigrott, Miss Hester Payne, Mrs. Minnie B. Trussell.

Hillsboro Grade—Miss Lucille Best, Mrs. Margaret Bloom, Mrs. Elva K. Seay, Miss Estelle Lightner.

Lucketts Grade—Mrs. Ella G. Elgin, Mrs. Cecelia R. Leigh, Mrs. Willie Mae Fling, Mrs. Mable Morgan.

Middleburg Grade—Mrs. Mildred H. Shackelford, Mrs. Susan di Sclerega, Mrs. Maxine M. Ballenger, Mrs. Alyce W. Wilson, Miss Anna Larrick.

Purcellville Grade—Mrs. Ruth D. Schulke, Mrs. Helen M. Simpson, Mrs. Amelia D. Hammerly, Mrs. Dorothy F. Grehan, Mrs. Margaret G. Triby, Mrs. Frances E. Edmondson, Miss Margaret Duncan.

Round Hill—Mrs. Phoebe Litton, Mrs. Ida M. Miley, Mrs. Gertrude S. Gaffey, Mrs. Dorothy Hansbarger, Miss Elizabeth Heaton.

Sterling—Mrs. Marjorie M. Everhart, Mrs. Maude P. Wortman.

Waterford—Miss Mildred Orrison, Mrs. Frances R. Emrich, Mrs. Margaret F. Costello.

Mountain Gap—Miss Emma Clemens. Elementary Supervisor—Miss Helen M. Hamtel. Visiting teacher—Miss Alice L. Cady.

Colored teachers—Douglass High School—G. W. Liverpool, principal; Miss Rosea B. Linnette, Miss Juanita Bacote, Miss Doris Graham, Miss Dorothy Idslet, Miss Lillian Sully, Moses D. Knox.

Douglass Elementary—Mrs. Henriette E. Gray, Mrs. Doris B. Fisher, Miss Marie Jackson, Mrs. Ernestine Knox.

Middleburg Grade—A. L. Lacey, principal; Miss Rosa Carter, Miss Irene L. Olds.

Purcellville Grade—Mrs. Rosalie McWashington, Mrs. Hannah B. Daniel, Miss Helen Lee.

Ashburn—Mrs. Lois H. Jackson; Bull Runn—Miss Rosalie Scipio; Hamilton—Mrs. Flossie S. Purr; Hillsboro—Miss Alma Gaines; Hughesville—Mrs. Luvenia R. Lucas; Lincoln—Curtis W. Ewing; Lovettsville—Mrs. Mildred B. Gray; Marble Quarry—Charles H. Willis; Mountain Gap—Mrs. Janie S. Redwood; Nokesville—C. L. Murray; Bowell's Grove—Miss Nannie C. Coles; Saint Louis—Miss Muriel Gallion, Miss Lillian C. Holmes; Waterford—Miss Violet E. Arter; Watson—Miss Beatrice Scipio; Williamsville—Mrs. Anna Gaskins, Mrs. Emma Olds. Elementary Supervisor—Miss Cora P. Campbell.

New Loudoun County Red Cross executive headquarters will shortly be established in the Whitmore Building, located on Market st., opposite the building occupied by the Selective Service Board, it was announced today. This center is to be established for the convenience of Loudoun service men and wmen, especially those who return to effect final clearance through the Slective Service Board. Headquarters of the Volunteer Special Services and the Camp and Hospotial Committee, as well as work rooms of the chapter will remain in the town hall building.

The Loudoun Red Cross Chapter today announced the resignation of Mrs. T. Frank Osburn as its county sewing chairman. Her successor has not been named.

The tenth annual 4-H Fair will be held Saturday, September 15, at the old fair grounds in Purcellville, starting at 9 a. m. A pony show in the afternoon lists ten classes. Classes for the 4-H girls will include canning, clothing, foods, bread, record books, flowers, housekeeping, home laundry, hobbies, child care and dairy products. Four-H boys will have classes in baby beeves, dairy calves, poultry, crops, swine, hobbies and record books. There will be 12 farm corp classes open to all.

Morris B. Nix, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Nix, jr., of Waterford, is on the Dean's list of distinguished students at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. He maintained an average grade of "B" and no grade lower than "C" in the last term. He is a junior at the college and is enrolled in the Navy V-12 Unit there.

Another canning day for war relief in the liberated countries of Europe is planned for Loudoun County residents. The Berryville cannery has been secured for use on Wednesday, September 5 and surplus foods will be collected on the morning of the fifth for this purpose. Foods may be left at the following places on the afternoon of Tuesday, September 4, for this purpose: Southern States, Leesburg; Hall's Store, Hamilton; Whitmore & Arnold, Purcellville; Ford's Store, Round Hill; Foerster's Store, Bluemont.

Clarence W. Hall of Leesburg, has been elected the new president of Southern States Leesburg Service. John S. Hutchison of Waterford, has been named vice-president of the unit. Mrs. E. F. Myers, Leesburg, and Mrs. Guy Moffett, Paeonian Springs, are new members of the Farm Home Advisory Committee.

Landreth Scheduled For Tappahannock Talk

Heathsville, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—State Senator S. Floyd Landreth, Republican candidate for governor, will push his campaign into the first congressional district when he speaks at the Tappanhannock Court House at 8 p. m., September 5, according to Walter Johnson of Heathsville, chairman of the first district campaign committee.

Other speakers will include Carl A. Marshall of McLean, Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, and Lester S. Parsons, of Norfolk, Republican candidate for attorney-general.

Union Leader Claims Delay, Bungling in Md. Reconversion

(Fourth of a series on Maryland reconversion picture.)

By Rene J. Cappon

Baltimore, Sept. 1 (AP).—As far as Maryland's CIO is concerned, reconversion has been bungled and measures taken to ease the crisis were mostly too little and too late.

That was the comment of Sidney Katz, CIO spokesman who told the Associated Press that "rosy" statistics on layoffs and reemployment are misleading because about 90 per cent of jobs available now are in substandard industries."

The term "substandard industry" is applied by the CIO to plants paying less than 65 cents an hour.

"No one can deny that reconversion has the effect of large-scale wage-cutting," Katz continued gloomily. "But prices haven't gone down."

Lower Wages Claimed

He added: "reabsorption of laid-off warworkers in peace industries is a fine thing," of course, but a mixed blessing to the man making half of his former wartime wages while the wartime price level is unaltered."

Katz said most of current unemployment could have been averted if industry had begun retooling several months ago under Government sanction and pressure.

In his opinion, Maryland's public works program is not extensive enough and has failed in its "primary purpose as unemployment cushion because we haven't even started it yet."

"As a matter of fact," he declared, "Maryland hasn't moved at all—in any direction."

Special Session Urged

The CIO is asking for a special session of the General Assembly; increases from $20 to $25 plus $10 for dependents in unemployment compensation: "immediate action" by Maryland's Commission on Postwar Reconstruction and Development, and an end to what it terms "wage-cutting" referrals of workers by the U. S. Employment Service.

"There hasn't been any real plan for industrial absorption," Katz summarized, "Maryland, like the rest of the Nation, was caught unprepared for peace. We need quickest action by Federal, State, and city governments to redeem that error."

The State AFL, meanwhile, adopted a policy of wait and see, but the policy was tempered by evil forebodings.

"People are going to suffer," AFL spokesman R. J. Buxbaum said bluntly, "and some trades and classifications will be hit especially hard.

"Take welding, for instance. There just won't be a demand for all the welders trained by war industries. Besides, many of them were trained for a special kind of welding. They'll just have to go back to prewar jobs at prewar skills.

Viewpoint of AFL

"Some types of jobs will disappear, forcing workers into other work. There's very little that can be done about that."

The AFL, BUXBAUM said, is also interested in raising unemployment compensation, but it is not advocating a special session.

"The General Assembly was in no mood to increase compensation in 1945. There's little reason to believe that, if convened now, its views have changed," he said.

"At any rate, we'll have to wait a few months to see how reconversion developes. The switchover and the unemployment is just beginning," Buxbaum concluded.

Marylanders Crowd Roads; Accidents Few

By the Associated Press

Marylanders took advantage of the first holiday since the end of gasoline rationing and headed for the State's roads and highways en route to the shore or other vacation spots to spend the Labor Day weekend.

Maryland State Police reported that the traffic was exceptionally heavy yesterday and that it was expected to increase considerably today.

A spokesman for the State Police said that all available members of the force had been called out to help handle the weekend traffic in hopes of preventing any serious accidents.

However, the spokesman said, the vacationers were handling themselves well and no serious accidents were reported yesterday.

In Baltimore, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported that it had been required to add extra coaches to its trains to take care of the heavy traffic and the Pennsylvania Railroad said it made available to the public all the extra equipment allowed by Office of Defense Transportation.

The main bus companies in Baltimore also reported travel heavy, with extra buses put on runs to Ocean City, Md.

A legal holiday Monday, all Federal, State and Municipal offices are scheduled to be closed.

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes will be the principal speaker at the main Labor Day meeting in Baltimore, which is being sponsored by the Congress of Industrial Organization. It will be held at Carlin's Park in the evening.

Air Engineering Course Starts At W. Va. University

Morgantown, W. Va., Sept. 1 (AP). West Virginia University which has 15 trainer planes and a hangar at the Morgantown municipal airport, has established a four-year course leading to a bachelor of science degree in aeronautical engineering.

The college of engineering said that R. O. Wickersham of Springfield, O., senior aernauticla engineer with the Technical Service Command at the Army's Wright Field in Ohio, would head the new department.

Wickersham has a master's degree in aeronautical engineering from Purdue University.

Thirty-five hours of flight training will be required.

Plane Victim Recovering

Winchester, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—Dale Alderman, of Detroit, is recovering satisfactorily from injuries suffered when his plane struck a telephone pole. The plane, which landed on a farm for refueling on a Detroit-Washington flight, failed to clear the pole in taking off.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Sept. 1 (AP) (WPA Office of Market Services).—CATTLE—Receipts, 100; compared week ago: early week's trade active but slow at close; top-good slaughter steers steady; others weak to 25 lower; heifers 25 lower; cows 50 lower; bulls steady; stockers and feeders steady to 25 lower; single choice 850-lb. fed steers, 17.50, week's top; part load top-good grassers, 17.00; bulk top-good grassers, 16.50@16.85; low-and average-good, 14.75@16.00; medium, 13.00@14.50; common around 11.00; common and medium grass-fat heifers, 10.50@13.50; medium beef cows, 10.00@12.00; high-yielding individuals, 11.50@12.00; cutter and common, 8.00@9.50; canners, 6.50@7.50; good beef bulls, 13.50@14.00; good weighty sausage bulls, 13.00; bulk, 9.50@12.50; good native and Western feeder steers, 13.00@14.00; common and medium, 10.50@12.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 25; compared week ago: Vealers active, steady; mixed lots good and choice 120-250 lbs. 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50, extreme lightweights down to 5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 50; nominally steady; not enough good and choice hogs to make a market; good and choice barrows and gilts from 130-lbs. and up quotable 15.30, ceiling; good sows, 14.55, ceiling; compared week ago, barrows, gilts and sows unchanged.

SHEEP—Receipts none; compared week ago; spring lambs active, steady; practical top and popular prices, 13.50; mixed lots good and choice 85-95 lb. spring lambs, Wacks included, 13.00@15.50; common and medium, 11.50@14.00; culls around 8.00; slaughter ewes active, steady; choice lightweight wooled and shorn ewes, 7.00; bulk common to good, 4.00@6.50.

Major Chase Burial Today; School Aide

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.) Major Edwin Hyde Chase, a veteran of World War I, and member of the staff of the Blue Ridge Industrial School at Bris, Greene County, for the past ten years, died yesterday at the University Hospital.

He was a native of Louisville, Ky., son of the late Charles E. and Judy Stockwell Chase, and was 72. There are no close surviving relatives.

The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the chapel at Blue Ridge School, the service to be conducted by Dr. George P. Mayo. Interment will follow in the burying ground at the school.

Wilbur B. Thomas

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 1—Wilbur Bledsoe Thomas, 61, a native of Fluvanna country, died yesterday morning at his home in Akron, Ohio. The body reached here today and the funeral will be held Sunday afternoon. He married Mrs. Cora Wine, who survives, with a step-son, Hugh Wine, and two step-grandsons, all residents of Akron. He also leaves one brother, Henry S. Thomas, of this city, and three sisters, Mrs. Cora Gilman, of Richmond; Mrs. Jennie Roles and Mrs. Etta Pyles, both of Greenville, W. Va.

Mrs. Bertha G. Davis

Baltimore, Sept. 1 (AP).—Mrs. Bertha Gladdon Davis, 81, widow of James Wilson Davis, late president of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation and the Maryland Agricultural Corp., died yesterday. Davis, a prominent dairyman and farmer in Harford County, died in 1932. Funeral services for Mrs. Davis will be held Monday at Highland Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.

3 Accused in Theft Of Storehouse Meat

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.)—C. A. Sims and David S. Barrett were held under $2000 bond each for the October grand jury here after a hearing in a magistrate's court on a charge of having stolen meat from the storehouse on "Maidstone Farm", near here, owned by Attorney Clarence E. Martin, sr. The two were remanded to jail in default of bail.

Everett Sims, held in the same came, was released on his personal bond.

The theft, alleged to have occurred early in August, included 27 hams, some of them "old" ones with correspondingly higher values, three shoulders and 11 pieces of side meat. The value was put between $400 and $600 by th owner.

Capital Bible Group Opens Parley in Md.

By Robert Tate Allan

Westminster, Md.—A cross-section of Washington life is represented at the 24th annual conference of the D. C. Organized Bible Class Association, which opened here today.

Howard M. Stackhouse, chairman of the recreation and social committee which sponsored a program tonight in Blanche Ward Hall, works for the Standard Oil Company. Alden Hoage, who will lead a Bible Forum Sunday, is a lawyer. William R. Schmucker, the association treasurer-song leader, sells efficiency systems for the Remington-Rand Company.

Harold S. King, an association vice president, is a Riggs Bank cashier. William E. Harward, leader of Sunday's worship service, is a field worker for the United States Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Clifton P. Clark, president of the D. C. Sunday School Association, and who led Conference prayers tonight, is a retired government worker. John A. Patterson, jr., one of the four Conference registrars, works in the main office of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. Charles E. Cooke, another registrar, is an executive of a printing firm.

There are also preachers, homemakers, high school and college students; Sunday school teachers and superintendents and various other walks of life represented at this conference, whose 1945 session was threatened by ODT regulations until the Japanese surrendered.

Highlight of tonight's session was an address by Dr. Harold W. Tribble, conference speaker, on "Joy in Christian Fellowship." He is professor of theology at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. Dr. Page McK. Etchison, association president, and religious work secretary of the Central YMCA, presided at the evening meeting.

Dr. Fred G. Holloway, president of Western Maryland College brought greetings at tonight's supper.

Features of tomorrow's agenda will be a Bible Class Hour in Baker Chapel at 9:15 a. m.; a Young People's Class in McDaniel Hall at 9:15 a. m., led by Kenneth M. Buker; the annual meeting at 9:55 a. m.; a Bible Forum at 10:30 a. m., and worship services at 11:30 a. m. and 8 p. m., followed by a "Fireside Hour."

Minute Men Plan Dissolution Rite In Orange County

Orange, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.)—After approximately two and a half years of service the Orange County Minute Men will be mustered out at Gordonsville on Labor Day. The records show that this unit has been one of the crack units in the State of Virginia.

Prior to the mustering out ceremony they will parade with the Gordonsville Fire Company at a Victory and Labor Day celebration on Monday. Following the ceremony at the Gordon Inn, balance of company funds will be turned over to the Orange County Chapter, American Red Cross.

The men of the Sixty-ninth Company, Virginia Reserve Militia, are planning to organize a veterans association which will carry on the traditions of the Minute Men, and should arise, to have a nucleus of make it possible if any emergency trained men.

Any man holding an honorable discharge from the Sixty-Ninth Company, V. R. M., will automatically become a member of the veterans association.

Build Up Soil Fertility, Va. Farmers Advised

Staunton, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—Farmers were urged last night to build up soil fertility to offset the drain upon the land in the production of bumper crops in war years.

The advice came from Charles T. O'Neil, Charlottesville banker, speaking for the Staunton-Augusta postwar planning board and the Augusta County Ruritan workshop. O'Neil said that thought should be given to development of small industries within communities to process or manufacture agricultureal products in order to retain population in rural areas.

Virginia Beach Hotel Is Sold for $200,000

Virginia Beach, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—Mr. and Mrs. Grayson H. Harding of Bay Colony, have purchased the New Waverly Hotel here, operated for the past 27 years by Mrs. B. G. Porter. The purchase price was approximately $200,000.

Md. Farmers Plan to Purchase 37 Million in New Machinery

By the Associated Press

Maryland farmers plan to buy a total of $36,990,000 worth of new farm machinery during the next two years.

They will purchase approximately 7070 refrigerators, 5240 washing machines, 2710 ranges and 2160 radios.

They intend to spend a grand total of $72,670,000 during the two-year period for new machinery, household equipment and farm improvement generally.

That was indicated yesterday by a State-wide survey conducted by the agricultural economics and marking department of the University of Maryland, in which farmers in all sections of Maryland were questioned.

Other survey findings:

Farmers plan to spend $27,410,000 for farm buildings; $4,330,000 for household equipment and $3,940,000 for general service improvements.

Of the $36,990,000 earmarked for new machinery, motor vehicles, including pick-up and larger sixe trucks, account for 37 per cent of the total.

The university estimated that 14,820 motor vehicles would be purchased by the farmers in the next two y ears—5570 automobiles, 4700 pick-up trucks and 4550 larger trucks.

Those conducting the survey noted a trend toward mechanization on Maryland farms in figures indicating that farmers would buy 11,340 tractors, or more than twice the total of any other single item of machinery.

In 1943, when the last check of tractors on State farms was made by the university, there were 16,300 in service.

Seventy per cent of total of the $27,410,000 the university indicated would be spent on farm building would go toward new buildings, and the remaining would be spent on repairs, the report said.

Rites to Open Bicentennial Fete Today in Frederick

Frederick, Md., Sept. 1 (AP).—Frederick has arranged a bicentennial program beginning tomorrow with a religious service and ending Monday with two dances and a get-together to mark its 200th birthday.

The relikious service at Baker Park is the only event listed for the opening day. Monday morning the Frederick County Historical Society home will be dedicated, with Marshall L. Etchison, president of the society, acting as mater of ceremonies. A historical exhibit is slated to follow the dedication.

The highlight of the program will be the parade Monday afternoon in which local civic organizations, service units and representatives from York, Pa., and Baltimore will march.

Charles F. Bowers, general chairman of the bicentennial committee, will act as master of ceremonies at a mass meeting following the parade with music furnished by the Edgewood Arsenal Army Band.

Toasts by Kov. O'Conor, Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of Maryland University; Col. George E. Ijams, assistant administrator of the Veterans Administration, and the Hon. Daniel M. Lyons, United States pardon attorney, U. S. Department of Justice, will feature the manquet Monday night in Coblentz Hall at Hood College. Roger B. Wolfe, president of the Frederick Chamber of Commerce, will introduce Toastmaster S. Duvall Schell, executive director of the U. S. Maritime ommission.

A concert by the Seventh Battalion Maryland State Guard Band will follow the banquet. Two bicentennial balls, one at the State Armory and one at Lincoln High School, and a get-together in the Francis Scott Key Hotel ballroom end the celebration.

A history of the city has been prepared by E. Ralston Goldsborough, who was engaged by the bicentennial committee to write an account of Frederick's long and interesting history.

Prince William Schools Open On Wednesday

Manassas, Vr., Sept. 1 (Spl.)—Prince William County schools will open for work Wednesday, except the Manassas State Vocational School, which will open for regular work September 10.

Pupils attending high school who will take vocational classes will report to their respective high schools September 5 and arrangements will be made for transportation to the vocational school.

School buses will operate on approximately the same routes as last year, and on the same time schedule basis. Schools will open at 9:30 a. m., subject to change later.

The regular teachers' meeting usually held about the time schools open will be held Saturday, September 15 at the Manassas High School building for white teachers and at the Brown School, Manassas, for Negro teachers.

Subscriptions of $20,000 from owners of lots in the Manassas Cemetery is being solicited by the Town Council as a fund for permanent maintenance of the grounds. The movement, started a year ago, has been renewed because only a fraction of this amount has been subscribed to date. Eugene Davis, chairman of the Cemetery Committee, was authorized at a meeting of the Town Council this week to employ additional workmen to improve the cemetery property.

A hundred and forty acre farm, located on the Lee Highway five miles west of Manassas in Prince William County was reported sold this week by Louis A. Montague of Washington to E. R. Conner of Manassas. The land, surrounded by the historic Stone House Farm and the Manassas Battlefield Park, is a part of the original King Carter grant having been a section of the Pittsylvania Estate, later known as the old Pringle place. Mr. Conner, who operates other farms in the county, has commenced improvements and expects to establish a dairy herd there in the near future.

The Medical College of Virginia and the Manassas State Vocational School will offer a joint practical nursing course beginning with the fall term. The first 13 weeks of the training by graduate instructors and trained home economists at the Manassas school will consist of personal hygiene and development, behavior and working relations, food and home management, and nursing technique. The second 39 weeks of the course to be conducted at the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond will consist of actual nursing and related experience under the supervision of registered nurses. The third 26 weeks of the course, the studnt will be regularily employed in a hospital, nursing or private home of her choice with a regular salary.

E. Taylee Murphy, treasurer of Virginia and chairman of the Virginia War Fund, and J. Linweed Rice, executive secretary of the fund, will speak at the luncheon meeting of the Prince William Chamber of Commerce at Manassas next Tuesday, on the subject of the coming war fund drive to start in October. Mrs. E. E. Rohr and Stanley Ownes, county cochairman for the drive, and chairmen of the magisterial districts of the county will also be present. Plans for the local drive, to include a war fund farm auction sale, will be made by the local county and district chairmen at a special meeting following the C. of C. luncheon.

The J. C. Kincheloe No. 2 herd at Nokesville led the Prince William County Dairy. Dairy Herd Improvement Association in August with an average production of 38 pounds butter fat and 1074 pounds milk per cow, H. W. Levine, local tester, announced today. The herd of T. Gales Hutchison, Aldie, was second with 37.5 pounds butter fat and 983 pounds milk. Third was the Wilmer M. Kline, Manassas, herd with an average yield of 32.6 pounds butter fat and 857 pounds milk per cow.

Substitute Mailman Held on Theft Charge

Martinsburg, W. Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.)—Postmaster Merryman Gilbert today disclosed that Edward W. Seckman, of this city, in the employ of the postoffice since last June as a substitute carrier, had been arrested by postal inspectors for alleged thefts from the mails, and has been held in the sum of $1000 for action of Unitd States Court at the Fairmont term.

1 Dead as Army Planes Collide At Richmond

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—One Army pilot was killed and a flight officer parachuted to safety after two army P-47 Thunderbolt fighter planes collided above suburban Windsor Farms today. A third plane, which eye-witnesses said appeared to have been involved in the collision, flew away safely.

L. P. Arnold, A gardnere, said thre three planes were flying southward in formation, got too close together and collided.

"I thought they were doing stunts," he said, "but when black smoke came trailing out from one of the planes I started to look for safety."

One of the planes crashed in a quarry near the canal of the James River, exploding and killing the pilot. The officer who parachuted to safety landed near Thomas Jefferson High School and was taken to a hospital in an ambulance.

The dead man had not been identified this afternoon but the Medical College of Virginia listed the man who parachuted down as flight officer George A. Patterson of Seymour Johnson Field, Goldsboro, N. C. He complained of injuries to his back and was later taken to McGuire General Hospital.

Truman Ancestry Traced to Virginia By Genealogist

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 1 (AP). George H. S. King, Fredericksburg genealogist, says he has traced President Harry S. Truman's ancestory to Caroline County, Va.

King said his research shows that the president is a paternal great-great-great grandson of William Truman and his wife, Emily Grant Shipp Truman, the latter a daughter of Richard Shipp, sr., who moved from Caroline County to Woodford, Ky., in 1784.

King believes that Richard Shipp, sr., married Elizabeth Doniphan, daughter of Anderson Doniphan, of King George County, Va.

The local genealogist said he is in contact with genealogists in Kentucky in an effort to trace President Truman's ancestry, and that they have informed him the lineage leads back to Caroline County.

Because Caroline County court records were largely destroyed or lost during the War Between the States, King said it is difficut to trace the Shipp family, although its members were numerous in Caroline prior to 1800.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Sept. 1 (AP).—The usual Saturday dullness prevailed in livestock markets today, with salable receipts low and prices quoted nominally steady in all branches.

SALABLE HOGS (USDA)—Receipts, 200; total, 220; nominally steady; top 14.75.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500; salable calves, 100; compared Friday last week: Strictly choice fed steers and yearlings active, steady, general market broad but all other grades steers unevenly weak to 50 lower; top, 18.00, with long yearlings 17.90 and light yearlings 17.65; best heifers, 17.50; choice heifers steady, all others 25 to 75 lower, common and medium grass heifers and light young cows off most; all grassy cattle closed at new low for season, including strictly good grass cows as well as canners and cutters and even medium to good grassy and short-fed lightweight yearling steers and heifers now on 12.50@14.00 basis; receipts largest in six months, fed steers predominated, very few Northwestern grassers here; stocker supply in fresh receipt very scant; bulk fed steers, 13.50@17.50; fed heifers, 15.00@17.00; grass steers, 11.50@14.50, and grass heifers, 9.50@13.00; bulls mostly 25 lower, instances 50 down, most grassy sausage offerings 9.50@11.50, few grassy beef bulls above 13.00 and only standout beef bulls at and above 14.00; heavy dairy-type sausage bulls scarce, selling up to 13.25; vealers scarce and firm at 15.00 down, odd head 15.50; stockers and feeders slow, steady to weak at 11.00@13.75; good to choice Southwest calves, 12.50@14.25.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 100; total, 3100; compared Friday last week: Slaughter spring lamb trade irregular throughout with closing values averaging about steady compared last week's close; yearlings fully 25 lower; other classes steady; week's sales good and choice slaughter spring lambs, 13.25@13.90; 17 short loads 91-100 lb. Washingtons in the upper end of that price spread, closing top native springers 13.75 with no Westerns available late; common lambs 11.00 down; good and choice 100-lb. old-crop fed lambs fall shorn pelts 12.75 with accompanying yearlings 12.00; three decks good and choice 97-lb. fed yearlings, 12.15; two loads medium and good, 11.35; shorn slaughter ewes, 5.00@6.50; load medium and good 67-lb. Texas feeding lambs, 14.00; fleshy black-face Western feeders quoted up to 15.25; Washington solid-mouth breeding cows, 7.65@8.00.

Abbitt to Ask Vote Inquiry By Grand Jury

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—Watkins M. Abbitt, Commonwealth's attorney of Appomattox County and campaign manager for L. Preston Collins, said today he would ask for an immediate grand jury investigation of Appomattox election returns because of allegations by Charles R. Fenwick that illegal votes were counted in Appomattox to the advantage of Collins in the August Democratic primary.

Fenwick, who won the nomination for Lieutenant Governor by 572 votes out of 135,000 cast, alleged that illegal votes were counted in Appomattox, Lunenburg, Cumberland and Prince Edward counties in a reply and counter-claim filed yesterday to Collins' contest of Fenwick's nomination. Collins based his contest on the alleged election irregularities in Wise County.

Thorough Probe Asked.

"I expect immediately to request Judge Flood of the Circuit Court of Appomattox County to call a special grand jury to make a thorough and painstaking investigation of the said election," Abbitt said. Having taken an active part in the primary election, I, of course, will disqualify myself as Commonwealth's attorney in this investigation and ask the court to appoint some competent and disinterested attorney to represent the Commonwealth.

"I will, however, suggest to him that colonel Fenwick, his investigators and informers be subpenaed as witnesses to appear before the grand jury. I am informed by the clerk of the Circuit Court of Appomattox that the election records, including the poll books, are on file in his office and available to anyone interested and that the poll books have the name of every voter upon them."

Next Move Up to Judge

Fenwick's reply to the election contest, in which Fenwick made counter claims that votes not legally cast were counted in Appamattox, Luneburg, Cumberland and Prince Edward Counties to the advantage of Collins, was before Judge Julien Gunn today in Richmond Circuit Court.

The filing of the answer, just before the time limit expired, leaves the next move up to Judge Gunn who already has under advisement a motion by Fenwicks' counsel to dismiss the contest of Fenwick's nomination for lieutenand governor. Collins asked the court, which has exclusive jurisdiction, to declare him the nominee because of alleged election irregularities in Wise County.

Shortly after the Fenwick reply was filed Watkins Abbitt, Commonwealth's attorney of Appomattox and campaign manager for Collins, termed "absurb" Fenwick's claim that returns from Appomattox County contained "as many as 400 illegal votes." He said Appomattox County would welcome and cooperate to the fullest in any and all investigations by any interested persons.

Md. Mother of 8 Fatally Burned

Westminster, Md., Sept. 1 (AP).—Mrs. John Harvey Barber, 66, died in Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, after a freak gasoline explosion yesterday which injured her husband, burned down a shed and killed six pigs.

Mrs. Barber, the mother of eight children, was helping her husband refuel a tractor on their farm near Gipsey Hill when the hose became disconnected. She was sprayed with gasoline and fatally burned when the fuel caught fire. Her husband escaped with burns to the hand and arm.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow in the Meadow Branch Church of the Brethren, near Westminster.

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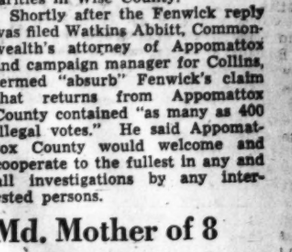
GARDENS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On the Line

With CONSIDINE

(Shirley Povich is on a brief vacation. His column, "This Morning," will be resumed this week.)

CONSIDINE

Akron, Sept. 1.—This probably should be a piece predicting when this capital of rubber will be able to turn out real golf and tennis balls, and authentic centers for baseballs—as well as two-way stretch girdles with something better in their lining than the shredded remains of an old Jersey bus tire.

But there isn't going to be any real rubber in any quantity in Akron for about a year, and maybe longer than that if the Japs have loused up the Malayan rubber tree plantations. And when the stuff finally does come here, most of that which winds up in sports equipment and gear will go to the Army and Navy occupation forces sports programs.

So let's gab a bit about the hectic baseball races and bring out the fact that nobody out in this section of the country wants to see Washington win the American League pennant.

Detroit and St. Louis naturally want to win it. As certainly does the New York Yanks. But you'll find considerable anti-Nats feeling among the Cubs and Cards, too. Each man is openly rooting for the Yanks or Detroit. It takes no detective work to find why. The Yankee Stadium seats about 70,000 for a series; Briggs Stadium about 60,000. The Nats' ballyard seats a little over 30,000—and Clark Griffith once promised never to put in additional circus seats again after the 1933 Giants lobbed a couple of series-winning home runs into his temporary pews in 1933.

It is very human rooting on the part of the Cubs and Cards. They want to make as much dough as possible out of the series. If the National League winner can play the Yanks, Tigers or Indians the National League players concerned will earn from $1500 to $2000 more for their series share. This milking of the multitudes also would benefit the National League clubs which finish second, third and fourth—so the rooting against the Nats practically becomes general.

A victory by the Browns—whose orchard also seats only between 30,000 and 35,000—would also be a financial blow to the National League winner. But at least neither of the two main contenders for the older league's title fear the Browns. The Browns play straight baseball. There are standard ways of quelling them. For that matter, the Tigers and Yanks are standard ball clubs, too. The Cubs and Cards aren't too impressed.

But the Nats are an especially irksome club, one which old and wily Griff has tailor-made for his vast playing field. The four main pitchers on the club are knuckle-ball throwers: Leonard, Niggeling, Heafner and Wolff.

In Washington the knuckle is so contagious that it is spreading to other positions on the club. Gil Torres, the Cuban shortstop for Washington, is a semi-reformed knuckle-ball pitcher himself. And to this day he often throws a double-shoot knuckler across the infield to Joseph Kuhel, the first baseman, further confusing that elder.

Fewer home runs are hit in Washington than in any ball park in the country. The number never was large, because of the size of the field. In this year of the knuckler the home run production in Griffith Stadium has fallen off to a new low.

The Washington pitchers ease that wobbler up to the plate like an over-ripe cantaloupe stuffed with Mexican jumping beans. The enemy sluggers labor mightily with their clubs, more often than not producing soggy flies to the outfield when they connect with what would be home runs in their own parks.

The National League contenders haven't seen any of Washington's type of baseball for years—if ever. All former National League battle plans for series play will have to be junked. The Nats are a bunch of through-the-infield hitters, packed with the best baserunners in the game, notably George Case and Mercury Myatt. A hit-batsman is a fairly dangerous Washington rally. The club has violent ups and downs. But even these reversals are wholly unpredictable.

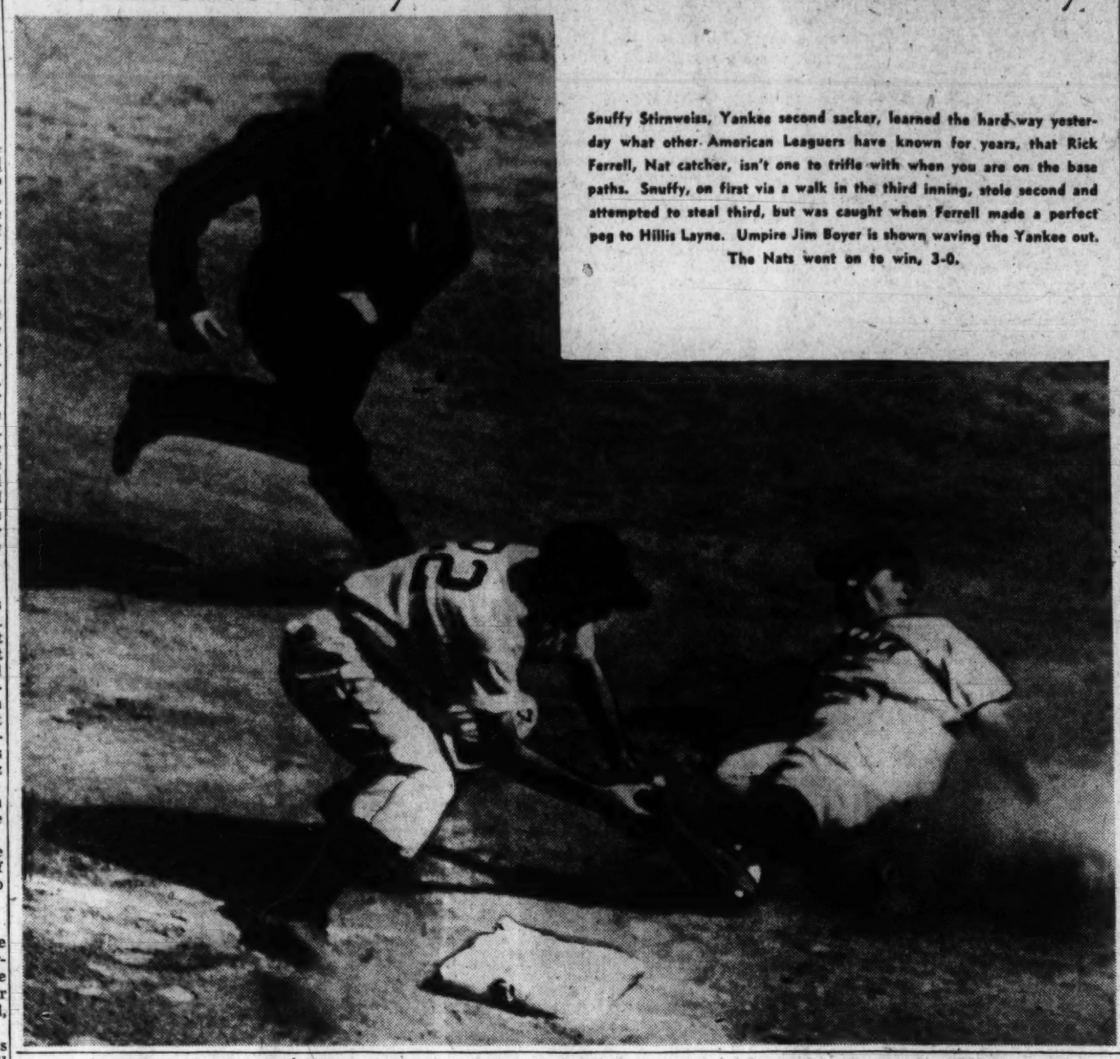
The Tigers, who take resounding falls just when they should be sprinting, have a considerable contempt for the Washington team. They feel that the American League pennant will be decided this coming week when they meet the Yanks seven times in five days.

Griff thought so little of his ball club's series chances early this spring when the American League schedule was made up that he asked that his season end a week before the regular closing date—apparently to make room for the Washington Redskins, whose appearances in Griffith Stadium mean a lot of money to the old man.

It was a very human underrating. The Nats finished last in 1944 with much the same club as the one which may now back into victory in the halting, stumbling American League race—despite the dourest wishes of the assorted deprecators.

York's Single Beats Tribe for Tigers, 5 to 4

New York's Snuffy Stirnweiss Learns the Hard Way



Snuffy Stirnweiss, Yankee second sacker, learned the hard way yesterday what other American Leaguers have known for years, that Rick Ferrell, Nat catcher, isn't one to trifle with when you are on the base paths. Snuffy, on first via a walk in the third inning, stole second and attempted to steal third, but was caught when Ferrell made a perfect peg to Hillis Layne. Umpire Jim Boyer is shown waving the Yankee out. The Nats went on to win, 3-0.

Betz Battles Cooke Today For Net Title

Forest Hills, N. Y., Sept. 1 (U.P.)—Pretty Pauline Betz and pigtailed Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, two long-time rivals from Los Angeles, were back tonight exactly where they were four years ago—faced off in the finals for the National Amateur Women's Singles tennis championship.

That was in 1941 when Mrs. Cooke, twice beaten in the same finals by Helen Jacobs, finally crashed through to the title by knocking off the young and coming Pauline. After that Mrs. Cooke retired to become a mother and Miss Betz for the past three years dominated the women's ranks.

The slim, brunette Mrs. Cooke came back this summer and three times defeated her red-haired rival in tournament finals to be ranked second in the nationals. And both she and Miss Betz upheld their rankings by easing through today to the finals tomorrow.

Easy Does It

They both had an easy time as they moved into the ultimate round. Miss Betz expected a tough fight from eighth-ranking Doris Hart of Miami Beach, Fla., who gained the semifinals by dusting off third-ranking Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, the 1944 runner-up, but Miss Hart's backhand was particularly ineffective and 8000 fans basking in a hot sun saw Miss Betz romp through her, 6—3, 6—2.

The tennis was dull, with both content to rest back along the base line and outwait their rival.

Mrs. Cooke had too much poise and finesse for Louise Brought of Beverly Hills, Calif., runner-up to Miss Betz in 1942 and 1943.

Plenty of Action Today

The buxom fourth-seeded blonde had the power but not the corner-hitting accuracy demanded to make it a contest against the slender Mrs. Cooke and finally subsided, 6—3, 6—4.

The Sunday feature of the men's singles sends second-seeded Bill Talbert of Wilmington, Del., against Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Ecuador for a pass into the finals. It's a duplicate of last year in which semifinal match Talbert, undefeated in tournament play this summer, bested the two-handed hitting South American in four sets.

Talbert, a diabetes victim, was a prohibitive favorite over the kid from the Andes if his health holds out. Both reached the semifinals without being pressed.

Lord Loudoun Photo Winner At Marlboro

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

Marlboro, Sept. 1—Favorite players in a Saturday crowd of 2000 took it on the chin in the Quantico Purse, featuring the program at this point. J. M. Rogers' Lord Poudon rallied in the stretch to hand a photo defeat on E. L. Poston's White Easter, the odds-on choice in the field on seven. Third money went to Mrs. Don Chamblin's Idle Gossip, coupled with the winner as the Trainer Don Chamblin entry.

The entry paid $10.70 and Lord Loudoun was clocked in a respectable 1.26 for the six and one-half furlongs over a fast racing strip.

Jockey Leonard Bowers who is trying to ride himself into condition for Laurel, put up a strong ride to get Lord Loudoun home in front. He took the son of Peace Chance to the front early, raced head and head with White Easter to the stretch and then, when the Rogers horse appeared to be beaten, Bowers went to the whip and got his mount up in the final jumps.

Trainer Stanley Greene, jr. of Leesburg, Va., had a field day on the final Saturday of the meeting. He saddled three straight winners. In the second he sent Bagpipe, an 11-year-old steeplechase horse, out to compete in a sprint of 5½ furlongs. Bagpipe came from behind to win under strong handling by Jockey Johnny Tammaro. The veteran paid $34.80 and put the finishing touches on a $94.30 daily double started when J. B. Den's Mighty Bold won the first event at $3.80.

Greene sent Mr. Jim out to take the third race at a $10.60 mutuel and came back in the fourth with All Crystal, a $7 shot. Jockey Francis Kelly rode Mr. Jim and All Crystal.

Handley Gridders Report Tuesday

Winchester, Va., Sept. 1.—Coach Otis (Snag) Sargent has issued a call for candidates for the Handley High School football team to report Tuesday. Opening game is September 28 with Waynesboro here.

Eight lettermen from the 1944 team, which won four and lost five games last year, will be missing when uniforms are handed out next week. Toughest spot to fill will be a quarterback to replace Donald Cochran.

The 1945 eleven is expected to be built around a nucleus of Beverly Lamb, Alton Powell, Buzzy Hart and Frank Taylor, backs; Jimmy Taylor, Dick Owen and Richard Huff, linemen.

With the exception of October 13 which is open, Handley will play on consecutive weekends: Waynesboro, Warren County, Harrisonburg, Warren County, Staunton, Fairfax, Romney and Martinsburg.

Nats Win, 3-0, As Carrasquel Stops Yankees

NATS, from Page 1.

his once "live" fast one. It was Ruffing's second loss against five victories since his Army discharge.

For those five innings it was a scoreless ball game, with the Yanks' only hit Stirnweiss' lead off single in the first. Meanwhile, the Nats had carved six hits off Ruffing.

The break came in the sixth and it came fast. Kuhel lined a single to center and Bingo Binks, after bunting foul twice, rammed a triple down the left field foul line. It was Binks' seventy-sixth RBI of the year, but he is still two behind league-leader Etten. Layne grounded out, but Ferrell raised a long foul fly to left which Keller caught in a debatable move and Binks scored easily after the catch.

Double Steal Fails

Just for luck and insurance, the Nats added another in the seventh when Case singled with one down, raced to third when Myatt smacked a single through the hole into right field, and scored when Lewis shot one through Ruffing's legs into center on which Myatt beat it into third. Kuhel, trying the squeeze, popped to Ruffing and the inning ended when Myatt was out at the plate on an attempted double steal with Lewis.

If the Yanks had any ninth inning ideas, Carrasquel soon cooled them off. He made Etten, Garbark and Grimes pop three of his choice heaves into the air and the ball game was over.

Carrasquel was quite a somebody yesterday.

The victory was the eighth for the Nats in 18 played with the Yanks this year . . . It also broke a string of six straight defeats the Yanks have inflected on the Nats, four last weekend and two Friday night . . . It also was only the third game the Nats have won in their last 10. . . . Stuffy Stirnweiss stole his twenty-seventh sack of the year in the third after walking but was "snuffed out" when he became too ambitious and tried to pilfer third on Rick Ferrell's still competent arm in the same frame. He and Myatt are now tied for the league lead . . . Both third sackers took hits away from the other club, Grimes taking Layne's line drive in the fourth and Layne doing the same to Tuck Stainback with a tip-toe stab of his clothes-line smash in the sixth . . . The Nat's two knuckleball aces, Dutch Leonard and Roger Wolff, will heave today opposed to Joe Page and Bill Zuber.

Nats' Box Score

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Stirnweiss, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1	0
Metheny, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stainback, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Keller, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Etten, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1	0
Garbark, c.	1	0	0	1	1	0
Robinson, c.	3	0	1	2	0	0
*Savage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grimes, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Milosevich, ss.	0	0	0	1	2	0
Crosetti, ss.	2	0	0	0	2	1
†Martin	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ruffing, p.	3	0	1	1	4	0
Totals	31	0	5	24	12	1

*Ran for Robinson in seventh.
†Batted for Crosetti in seventh.

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Case, lf.	4	0	1	4	0	0
Myatt, 2b.	4	0	2	5	1	0
Lewis, rf.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Kuhel, 1b.	4	1	1	6	0	0
Binks, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Layne, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Ferrell, c.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Kimble, ss.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Carrasquel, p.	2	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	34	3	10	27	11	0

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	x	—3

Runs batted in—Binks, Ferrell, Lewis. Three-base hit—Binks. Stolen base—Stirnweiss. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 8. Base on balls—Carrasquel, 3; Ruffing, 1. Strikeouts—Carrasquel, 2; Ruffing, 1. Umpires—Jones, Summers and Boyer. Time—1:55.

Lot of Work Ahead

'Skins, Facing Two Exhibition Tilts, Plan Tough Holiday Drills

Labor Day, and the whole weekend for that matter, is going to be just what it implies as far as the Redskins are concerned. It promises not to be a holiday in any sense of the word.

Coach Dud DeGroot came to this conclusion yesterday after his squad had scrimmaged the Cherry Point Marines in the morning, revealing there's still much work to be done before the Redskins embark on their two-week tour of the Midwest and three exhibition games with the Cleveland Rams, Chicago Bears and Chicago Cardinals at Buffalo.

The 'Skins leave Wednesday night for Cleveland, where the Rams will be met Friday. Tuesday, September 11, the Bears will be played in Chicago, and on Sunday, September 16, the Cards will be encountered in Buffalo.

Two-a-Day Drills to Continue

While not exactly displeased and yet not pleased too much, DeGroot more or less suspects what was coming and was prepared for it. He originally planned to hold one practice today and tomorrow, resuming the doubleheader workout Tuesday and a single session Wednesday before departing. After the drill yesterday he announced all this had changed. The two-a-day drills will continue until Wednesday.

DeGroot soon found what he expected when yesterday's scrimmage, the second in as many days with the Carolina Leathernecks, that the team needs much polish on its block and timing assignments. Without such perfection the "T" is about as worthless as a gasoline rationing coupon.

The squad had had only one intra-club scrimmage before the Marines came to town and that was only a brief test. As DeGroot explained, "the blocking was sloppy and our timing was way off. It's one thing to run through dummy scrimmage with practice bags that roll over when hit with any sort of a block and another thing to try and throw a block on 'live bait' which resists and breaks up a play. We need plenty of blocking and timing polish. We're going to get it today, tomorrow and Tuesday."

'Skins' Defense Pleases Coach

DeGroot, however, was satisfied with the defensive play of the club, which, while not perfect, was as good as could be expected at this stage of the game. He was also happy about the continued improvement of Frank Filchock and Sammy Baugh in manipulating the "T", about which they weren't too familiar last year and plainly showed it. This year they promise to be improved to an amazing degree.

Concerning the three exhibition games in the next two weeks, DeGroot plans to use them as an experimental laboratory for the championship season, which doesn't open until Oct. 7 when the Redskins invade their old stamping grounds, Boston, for a date with the combined Boston-Brooklyn forces, known this year as the Boyanks. Every man on the squad will be given ample tests under the strongest competitive fire the Rams, Bears and Cards can ignite.

Naturally, DeGroot wants to win as much as any man on the squad, for the psychological effect it will have on the team, if nothing else, but is looking forward to the games more for the seasoning value it will have on the newcomers, who will be receiving, really, their first and biggest tests. These games promise to make and break the rookies.

Marine Center Tough

While the Marines, who were andonly able to drill several times in their two weeks of practice so far and were not as far advanced either physically or as a unit as the 'Skins, did not give the pros as much competition as expected, they did produce a center in which DeGroot evinced more than passing interest. He is Earl Mirro, a six-foot-four-inch, 225 pound giant who played with Paul Brown at Ohio State before entering the Marines. DeGroot talked turkey with the young man who is a veteran of Saipan and Guam and who expects his discharge in a couple of weeks. If terms are right, he may poin the 'Skins when he gets his white paper. At least DeGroot hopes so.

Comdr. George Halas, now in the Navy but who runs the show for the Chicago Bears as owner-coach, came out for a look-see and thought the Redskins looked pretty good. Inasmuch as the 'Skins meet the Bears twice this year, once next month and once in November in a championship game, Halas' thoughts could be interpreted either way . . . AL COSTELLO.

Appleton Signs Again With Nats As Relief Pitcher

Pete Appleton, recently given his unconditional release by the St. Louis Browns, yesterday was signed by the Nats in a frantic effort to bolster a doubleheader - worn hurling staff.

Appleton

It is a sort of homecoming for Appleton, who toiled for the Nats from 1936 through 1939. He came here in '36 from Cleveland, which club picked him up off the sandlots. He also was with the Red Sox and only recently was discharged fromthe Navy. He has worked two games this year with the Browns in relief roles, neither winning nor losing.

Manager Ossie Bluege plans to use him in relief.

W. Va. to Build '45 Eleven Around 8 Returning Vets

Morgantown, W. Va., Sept. 1 (AP). About 50 football players, eight of them holdovers from last year's squad and two returning servicemen, are expected to report at the University of West Virginia training camp Tuesday for opening workouts.

Outstanding holdovers include Bob Bom, 202-pound tackle from Wheeling; Russ Lopez, 1944 honorary captain from Clarksburg, and Leo Kesling, 170-pound halfback from Elkins.

Servicemen slated to rejoin the Mountaineers are John Pozega, substitute center on the 1942 outfit, and Raymond Queen, hard-hitting back on the 1943 combine.

With Head Coach Bill Kern still in the Navy, Ira (Rat) Rodgers will serve as acting head coach for the third year. He will be assisted by Lee Patton, who is beginning his fourth season on the West Virginia staff.

Giants Edge Flock, 5-4; Ott Hits 19th

New York, Sept. 1 (AP).—The New York Giants pulled to within 1½ games of the third-place Brooklyn Dodgers, today, when Ace Adams, in his fifty-fifth relief appearance, was credited with a 5-4 victory over the Flatbushers. Clyde King was the loser.

A homer by Billy Jurges in the eighth off King, third of four Brooklyn hurlers, broke a 4-4 tie and gave the Giants the game. The Giants opened the scoring in the second, when Mike Schemer singled off Starter Ralph Branca, and three walks forced in a run. Mel Ott banged his nineteenth homer for the Giants in the fifth.

The Dodgers came back in the sixth to cut the Giant's lead in half, but the Ottmen countered twice in their half without the aid of a hit. Two Brooklyn errors and a couple of walks were responsible for the runs.

Ed Stanky's run-scoring double highlighted a two-run Dodger uprising in the seventh and Ed Stevens tied up the game in the top of the eighth with a home run, which routed Johnny Brewer, Adams then strolled in to annex his eleventh victory.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—4
New York	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	x	—5

Branca, Buker (7), King (8) and Sandlock; Brewer, Adams (8) and Kluttz. Winning pitcher—Adams. Losing pitcher—King. Homers—Stevens, Brooklyn, 8th; Ott, New York, 5th; Jurges, New York, 8th.

Detroit Holds 1½-Game Edge on Nats

Detroit, Sept. 1 (AP).—Neither starting pitcher, Detroit's Hal Newhouser nor Cleveland's Bob Feller, was around at the finish today as the Tigers punched across a ninth-inning run to edge the fifth-place Indians, 5 to 4, and preserve their game and a half American League lead.

Rudy York's clean smash into center field with the bases loaded and one out in the last frame drove in Ed Borom, who had beaten out a bunt for his fifth straight hit.

York's hit pinned the defeat on Ed (Specs) Klieman, who pitched the last two innings after the Tigers knocked out Feller in the seventh in tying the score with a two-run rally. Newhouser also departed in the seventh after yielding seven hits. Detroit got nine off Feller and four more off Klieman. June Tobin, third Detroit hurler, was the winner.

Dutch Meyer's single off Newhouser in the third drove in two runs and put the Indians on top, 3-2. Pat Seerey's double and Don Ross' single made it 4-2 in the sixth.

Three straight Detroit hits in the seventh shaved the Tribe's edge to 4-3 and sent Feller to the showers. Roy Cullenbine's single filled the bases and for the second time in the game York walked, forcing in the tying run.

Borom's perfect bunt led off the Tiger ninth and Hank Greenberg sent him to third with a single to center. Cullenbine was passed intentionally, setting the stage for York's game-wrecking single.

The Detroit victory, second for the Tigers in their last seven games, cracked a five-game Cleveland winning sterak.

Cleveland.	AB	R	H	O	A
Clhocki,ss.	4	1	2	6	0
Rocco,1b.	4	2	3	0	1
Seerey,rf.	4	1	2	0	0
Meyer,2b.	4	1	3	1	3
Ross,3b.	4	2	2	0	4
M'lewicz,cf.	3	0	2	0	0
B'jamin,lf.	4	1	2	1	0
Hayes,c.	2	0	0	6	1
Feller,p.	3	1	0	0	0
Klieman,p.	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	9*25	12	15	9

Detroit.	AB	R	H	O	A
Webb,ss.	3	0	0	2	3
†Mayo.	1	0	0	0	0
Hoover,ss.	1	0	0	2	2
Borom,2b.	5	1	2	2	4
Cramer,cf.	3	1	1	3	0
Gr'nberg,lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Cul'bine,rf.	3	1	2	1	0
York,1b.	3	1	1	11	0
Maier,3b.	4	1	0	2	2
Richards,c.	4	2	4	4	1
N'houser,p.	2	0	0	0	0
Caster,p.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Outlaw	1	0	0	0	0
Tobin,p.	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	34	13	11	27	12

*One out when winning run scored.
†Batted for Caster in seventh.
‡Batted for Webb in seventh.

Cleveland	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	1	—9
Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Runs—Clhocki, Seerey, Hayes, Feller, Webb, Mayo, Borom (2), Richards. Errors—Maier, Runs batted in—Meyer (2), Seerey, Ross, York (3), Borom, Cramer. Two-base hits—Seerey, Rocco, Richards. Stolen base—Richards. Sacrifices—Cramer (2). Double plays—Clhocki to Meyer to Rocco, Webb to Borom to York, Borom to York, Hoover to Borom to York. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 12. Base on balls—Feller, 3; Klieman, 2; Newhouser, 4. Strikeouts—Feller, 3; Klieman, 1; Newhouser, 3; Tobin, 1. Hits—Feller, 9 in 6⅓; Klieman, 4 in 2; Newhouser, 7 in 6⅓; Caster, 0 in ⅔; Tobin, 3 in 2. Hit by pitcher—Feller (Cullenbine). Winning pitcher—Tobin. Losing pitcher—Klieman. Umpires—Pipgras, Rommel and Grieve. Time—2:43. Attendance—25,742.

Phils Beat Braves As DiMaggio Hits Grand Slam Homer

Boston, Sept. 1 (AP).—Vince DiMaggio smashed out his fourth grand slam home run of the season in the fifth inning to equal the major league record, as he sparked the Philadelphia Phillies to an 8-3 victory over the Boston Braves today at Braves Field.

DiMaggio's eighteenth and record tying homer accounted for four of the seven runs which iced the game for the Phils and sent Elmer Singleton to the showers. The mark was set by Frank Schulte of the Chicago Cubs in 1911, and later duplicated by Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig, both of the New York Yankees, and Rudy York of the Detroit Tigers.

Charley Schanz started the Phils big inning with a single and went to second as Fred Daniel was thrown out at first. Johnny Antonelli was safe when Tommy Holmes dropped his liner to right-center field. Jimmy Foxx drew a pass and Coaker Triplett doubled to score Schanz and Antonelli. Jake Powell then drew a pass to load the bases again and DiMaggio homered over the left field wall. Andy Seminick singled, stole second and scored on a double by Bitsy Mott to end Singleton's stay on the mound. Johnny Hutchings then retired the side.

The Braves scored their first run in the sixth on an error and added two more in the next frame on two walks and singles by Whitey Wietelmann and Tommy Holmes.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—3

Schanz, Karl (7) and Seminick; Singleton, Hutchings (5), Whitcher (8) and Masi. Winning pitcher—Schanz. Losing pitcher—Singleton. Homer—DiMaggio, Philadelphia, 5th (3 on).

Kavakos, Maids Vie in Softball Tourney Today

Richmond, Va., Aug. 31 (AP).—The Central Atlantic Regional Softball Tournament, scheduled to start at 10 a. m. Sunday at the Portsmouth Stadium, is expected to attract 3000 fans, according to the brisk sale of tickets this week in Portsmouth and Norfolk.

The all-day program will show standout clubs from metropolitan Philadelphia, Maryand, the District of Columbia, and Virginia Championship teams in the men's and women's divisions will qualify for the world's championships at Cleveland, starting September 14.

The day's schedule is:

10 a. m. men, Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa., or J. G. Brill, Philadelphia, vs. Kavakos, Washington.

11:30 a. m. (women) railroad YMCA., Richmond, va. Cummins, Baltimore.

1 p. m. (men) Hasslinger's Baltimore, vs. Gosport All-Stars, Portsmouth.

2:30 p. m. (women's finals) Capitol Maids, Washington, vs. 11:30 a. m. winner.

4 p. m. (men's finals); 10 a. m. winners vs. 1 p. m. winner.

Jap Surrender Won't Change Series Slate

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 1 (AP).—The war ended today with Japan's formal surrender, but that won't make any difference in the wartime schedule of play for the World Series.

In an informal interview here today, Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler said that because of the continuing tight transportation situation, the series will follow the pattern adopted in 1943 on account of travel difficulties.

He explained that three games would be played in the park of the city where the series opens—this year the home town of the American League winner. The next three will be scheduled for the lot of the National League champions.

If a seventh game is necessary, Chandler said, the site will be chosen after a conference with club officials.

Before 1943, it was customary for the series schedule to call for two games in the home park of one flag winner, and the next three in the park of the rival club.

Officials to Meet

The Washington District Football Officials Association will hold a meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 3149 10th st. nw. Coaches and applicants for membership in the Association are invited.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	70	53	.569	
WASHINGTON	70	56	.556	1½
*St. Louis	65	56	.537	4
New York	64	57	.529	5
Cleveland	63	58	.521	6
*Chicago	60	61	.496	9
*Boston	59	66	.472	12
*Philadelphia	38	82	.317	30½

*Does not include twilight and night games.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
WASHINGTON, 3; New York, 0.
Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Boston at Philadelphia (night).
St. Louis at Chicago (2) (twinight).

TODAY'S GAMES
New York at WASHINGTON (2).
Cleveland at Detroit.
Boston at Philadelphia (2).
St. Louis at Chicago (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
*Chicago	76	45	.628	
*St. Louis	74	49	.602	3
Brooklyn	68	54	.557	8½
New York	68	57	.544	10
Pittsburgh	67	62	.519	13
Boston	56	69	.448	22
Cincinnati	49	73	.402	27½
Philadelphia	38	87	.298	40

*Does not include twilight and night games.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
New York, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 3.
Chicago at St. Louis (night).
(Only games scheduled.)

TODAY'S GAMES
Chicago at St. Louis (2).
Brooklyn at New York (2).
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (2).
Philadelphia at Boston (2).

Super-Stadium May Be Built In Baltimore

Baltimore, Sept. 1 (AP).—Baltimore may be getting the stadium of the future—and especially the stadium roof of the future—if proposals for a newly designed structure to cost "not over $7,000,000" are approved by the city.

The air-supported aluminum roof—simulating the sky inside the dome—is the chief feature of the stadium proposed by Herbert H. Stevens, jr., of New York.

Stevens described his design in detail to Baltimoreans, who have waxed dubious and enthusiastic over the idea.

He said the hollow dome of aluminum would measure 900 feet across, cover 14 acres and provide space for a full-sized football field or baseball diamond wtih seats for 100,000.

The roof would rise 180 feet at the center of the playing field and be made of a sheet of aluminum less than one-eighth of an inch thick, but strong enough, the designer said, to drive a truck across—all this without columns, beams and trusses.

He explained that air pressure would be the substitute for these supports. 6¾ pounds per square foot to sustain 1½ pounds of roof to the square foot.

The structure would be made relatively airtight by a solid exterior wall, sealed windows and revolving doors. Twenty-four ventilating fans would maintain the pressure, but even these would not be needed to keep the roof aloft, Stevens said. The roof would take a mont hto fall to the concrete ring which would support it 15 feet above the surface at the nearest point, he added.

Navy Nine Romps, 21-5

Annapolis, Sept. 1 (AP).—In a free-hitting baseball game, the Naval Academy nine defeated a team from Lycoming Division Aircraft Corporation, Williamsport, Pa., 21 to 5, here today. Lycoming used four pitchers during the contest in a vain attempt to stem the Navy tide. Frahler went the distance for the Middies, but gave up 17 hits.

American League

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	2		

Shirley, Zoldak (3) and Hayworth; Lee and Tresh.

FOOTBALL RESULTS
Rochester, 26; Case, 6.
Oberlin, 32; Wabash, 7.

6 Va. Colleges Open Football This Week

Richmond, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—Official football drills for what may be Virginia's last college gridiron season under wartime conditions were scheduled to begin next week with six schools operating where ten once flourished.

Virginia Tech resumes the sport after a layoff of two seasons, William & Mary swung back into action last season. The other four, the University of Virginia, the University of Richmond, Virginia Military Institute and Emory & Henry, have maintained teams throughout the war.

Washington & Lee, Randolph-Macon, Hampden-Sydney and Roanoke College have not resumed the sport but all four are expected to have teams next year.

New Spider Coach

Virginia and Emory & Henry will rely on Naval V-12 students to supplant their squads. The others four will use only student talent.

Is George Hope, University of

One new coach is on the list. He Richmond alumnus, who is scheduled to be discharged from the Navy this week. Hope is expected to be present at the Spiders' opening session Monday. A squad of 25 is expected.

At Virginia Tech, McCauley McEver, who worked as cocoach with Sumner Tilson in 1942, will take over as head coach with his brother, Gene, and Tilson as assistants. The Techmen open drills Monday with 48 candidates on hand.

Drills Open Tomorrow

Drills will open Monday at the University of Virginia. The squad boasts 10 lettermen, including Hank Walker, end on the All-American second team, and John Duda, flashy back.

Twelve lettermen are working with a squad of 45 at William & Mary. Drills began there last week under the direction of Head Coach Rube McCray. The Indians have two additions to their coaching staff in Frosty Holt and James Easterbrook.

V. M. I. Without Lettermen

At V. M. I., where Pooley Hubert will begin drills Tuesday with 35 candidates, the word "letterman" is practically unknown. However, Hubert has hopes of pulling a surprise or two since his squad of 17-year olds included two of the most sought after prep school athletes in years, Bill Hawkins and Lynn Chewning.

Emory & Henry has been practising since August 13 with a squad of 26 boys, mostly Naval trainees, working under Coach T. L. Porterfield. Their six-game schedule, which includes only one Virginia team, V. M. I., opens September 15, with Hilligan College.

Virginia, V. M. I., and William & Mary open September 22 with the Coast Guard Academy. Emory & Henry and Fort Monroe, respectively, as their opponents. Richmond goes into action September 29 against V. M. I., while Virginia Tech takes on North Carolina at Roanoke October 6.

Cubs Recall Two From Vols

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 1 (AP). — Shortstop Charlie Brewster and Pitcher Mack Stewart, righthander, have been recalled from the Nashville Vols by the Chicago Cubs, Vol Manager Larry Gilbert announced today.

Brewster has been hitting far over the .300 mark all season. Stewart was used by the Cubs earlier in the season, mostly in relief roles.

Garden State

1—¾; $2500; maiden 2-year-olds.
Tallmadge, 120 (Snellings).. 9.80 5.00 3.80
Dandine, 120 (Young)..... 6.60 5.20
Christian King, 120 (Garner)..... 8.50
I Believe, Corkonian Lad, Braggart, On the River, Prancing Ted, Jittery Joe, Wary Flight also ran. Time, 1:14.

2—¾; $2500; maiden 2-year-olds.
Mansell, 120 (Snellings)..... 6.70 3.80 3.60
Chanticleer, 115 (Wood)..... 9.10 6.90
Garward, 120 (Young)..... 9.00
Orion, Ringtebell, Kay Jay, Flamare, Leonidas also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $33.60.

3—¾; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Zodiac Miss, 108 (Cherry).. 6.60 3.00 2.80
Red Blanket, 107 (Allen)..... 2.90 2.60
Fast Haste, 111 (C.Kirk)..... 3.20
Gay Brigadier, Flintee, Entertainment also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

4—¾; $4000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Gergel, 123 (Wall)..... 4.30 3.70 2.80
Hawkhills, 112 (Barr)..... 5.50 3.90
Miss Lavender, 108 (Scawthorn)..... 2.70
Hippomenes, Feather Bob also ran. Time, 1:12⅗.

5—¾; $50,000 added; 3-year-olds up.
Eight Thirty, 116 (Longden)..... 3.70 3.20 2.80
Alexis, 109 (Scawthorn)..... 6.30 3.90
War Zone, 112 (Gonzales)..... 4.50
Kirtsack, †Nicky Shaft, †Rounders, Masterville also ran. Time, 1:50⅘.

†W. Helis entry.

6—14,000; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Barsher Twig, 118 (Buxton)..... 4.70 3.40 2.70
Jax, 120 (Scawthorn)..... 8.00 4.40
Shelton, 115 (Cherry)..... 4.10
Malory, Millstone, Eddlew, Pelops also ran. Time, 1:11⅘.

7—¾; $2500; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Pole Patcher, 120 (Penna)..... 5.30 3.40 2.70
Commander, 115 (Gonzales)..... 3.20 2.70
Ahoi, 116 (Padgett)..... 3.50
Sir Jinx, War Archive, Spartacus, Reply Paid, Limehouse, Hector also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

8—1⅛; $3000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Fleeting Time, 120 (Erickson) 41.10 19.40 9.20
Flight Mate, 108 (Gonzales).. 43.50 12.60
Pilot Star, 117 (Kirk)..... 11.00
Old Westbury, Mik O'Sullivan, Big Dottie, Mona Lisa, Dancing Archie, Swing Shift, Miss Monarch, Elbasan also ran. Time, 1:47⅗.

DOGS . . .

The first fall meeting of the National Capital Kennel Club will be held at the Lee-Sheraton next Thursday at 8:30 p. m. The president, John Anderson, urges a good attendance to help settle a number of details in connection with the September 29 and 30 shows. No outside speaker is booked since this is a meeting of the committee of the whole on the main event of the year.

One of the most difficult hurdles in planning a dog show—the completion of the judges' list—is over for the four local committees, all having submitted their breed assignments to the A. K. C. for final approval. Each show will call upon some local experts—and many judges of widespread reputation are in this area—upon some taking their first assignments and upon some who come from a distance and will be as new to exhibitors as their dogs will be to these judges. A desirable balance seems assured for all shows.

This coming Wednesday evening will see the first dinner to be given by the Mount Vernon Kennel Club, which after one successful show last fall is again planning an October event. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. J. K. Porter, the dinner will be held at the Hotel Fairfax and followed by a bingo party. Profits will go toward show expenses. Comdr. Keith Merrill is president of the Mount Vernon Kennel Club and Mrs. H. W. Glassen of Arlington, is secretary-treasurer.

Local dog enthusiasts have been in and out of town, taking brief vacations before the fall schedule of shows is upon them. The Gordon Bartons have just returned from New Hampshire; Dr. and Mrs. Louis Cornet and the A. Dowell Mansfields are in Atlantic City; Mrs. Jouett Shouse is on Cape Cod. On her way north, the latter stopped in the New York area for some dog-talk and kennel-visiting. She took in a match in Westchester, at which boxer puppies sired by her Ch. Vorspeil distinguished themselves, and spent a day with Tom and Kay Gateley, both in Connecticut for good, now that Tom is out of the Marines. He reports his injured leg to be greatly improved and hopes to be down this way with some new dogs in the fall.

Seems we were off base last week in reporting the giant Schnauzer as a terrier. He's in the working group. Logical, of course, since in Europe these huge, shaggy fellows draw their masters' milk carts and trot along sedately, half hidden by the cart itself and as obedient to signals as any pony. Since for most terriers the standard demands a trim and narrow front, these big dogs have sometimes been penalized by judges because of their sturdier frame. Now the giant and standard schnauzers may be more fairly compared with breeds expected to have the working dogs' stamina and build.

There are a number of good standards around here, but the giants are rarely seen. Some time ago, when one was lost outside Arlington, the classified advertisement described it as "resembling a rather shy bear!" The shyness was an attribute of the individual, as it happened, not of the breed, but the description gave the finder courage enough to coax the puzzled and unhappy animal into a car and drive him back to his owner. He had been lurking in the fields and coming out along the highway for several days, but had appeared too formidable for anyone to attempt to rescue him.

Another example of the wisdom of giving full details in advertising for a lost dog!

Official Marlboro Race Charts

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1945—By Walter Haight. Weather Clear, Track Fast.

FIRST RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 2:30½. Owner, J. B. Dent. Value, $575. Time, 1:10⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Mighty Bold	1¹	1²	1²	1²	$0.90
7	Apple a Day	3½	3²	3²	2nk	25.75
7	Meysah	2²	2²	2²	3²	2.90
8	Miss R.	7²	5½	4½	4³	9.15
6	Saint Pyrwick	5²	4½	5²	5²	61.90
3	Nutmeg Lass	6½	7²	7²	6²	5.85
2	Raboul	4²	6²	6²	7²	40.40
5	Purple Peggy	8	8	8	8	80.75

MIGHTY BOLD (G.Smith) . $3.80 $3.20 $2.60
APPLE A DAY (W.Kirk) $11.80 $5.50
MEYSAH (Walters) $2.80

SECOND RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 3:01. Owner, Stanley Greene, jr. Value, $575. Time, 1:09½.

Post	Horses	½	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	Bagpipe	5³	3²	3²	1²½	16.40
6	Unheard	3¹	2¹	2½	2²	1.45
3	Art Blue	1¹	1¹	1½	3hd	7.35
1	Summoor	2½	3¹	1²	2nk	1.80
8	Kid O'Sullivan	8	6²	6¹	5¹	95.60
2	War Commander	7¹	8	7²	6¹	6.95
4	Crazy People	4¹	5½	8	7²	31.00
5	Air Signal	6²	7¹	5	8	73.70

BAGPIPE (Tammaro) $34.80 $8.80 $3.90
UNHEARD (L.Bowers) $3.70 $2.70
ARG BLUE (Baldwin) $3.90

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $94.30.

THIRD RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 3:29½. Owner, S. Greene, jr. Value, $575. Time, 1:26⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Mr. Jim	3½	3²	2¹	1½	$4.30
5	Rough Amos	4½	3²	1²	2hd	3.85
8	Gay Call	5½	6²	3hd	3¹	10.00
1	Pilgrim Maid	2½	1¹	4¹	4½	2.85
6	Mosalee	6²	4½	6²	5¹	27.15
2	Discretion	1hd	2¹	5¹	6¹	2.10
7	Pocoposon Belle	7²	8	7²	7²	132.40
3	Dancing Cloud	8	7¹	8	8	88.65

MR. JIM (F.Kelly) $10.60 $5.30 $4.10
ROUGH AMOS (Bowers) $4.60 $3.50
GRAY CALL (Walters) $5.10

FOURTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $800. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 3:59. Owner, S. Greene, jr. Value, $575. Time, 1:26⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
2	All Crystal	1¹	1¹	1¹	1¹	$2.50
6	Clay Hill	3½	3²	2²	2½	8.55
3	Over Gold	5¹	5²	4²	3¹	54.95
8	Col. Scott	7hd	7½	7²	4½	43.45
1	Shalilesn	8²	8²	8¹	5²	6.25
7	Mitza	4½	4½	5¹	6¹	4.50
4	Charmful	2½	2¹	3¹	7²	1.75
5	Brooke View	6	6	6	8	153.50

ALL CRYSTAL (F.Kelly) . $7.00 $4.50 $3.20
CLAY HILL (Bowers) $7.80 $4.30
OVER GOLD (Challis) $9.20

FIFTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs. Purse, $900. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 4:31½. Owner, T. Leatherbury. Value, $690. Time, 1:09⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	Mystery Book	4³	3¹	2²	1½	$1.25
3	Aurelian	1¹	1¹	1½	2¹½	5.10
1	Boston Broom	3½	4²	5²	3½	7.45
3	Pvt O'Sullivan	5²	6²	7½	4²	3.45
4	Morning Time	7²	5²	4½	5¹	32.20
6	Battle Rock	6½	7²	6²	6²½	9.85
5	Soon Now	2²	2²	2½	7²	26.25
8	Little Scandal	8	8	8	8	107.75

MYSTERY BOOK (G.Smith) $4.50 $3.40 $3.10
AURELIAN (Tammaro) $4.80 $4.10
BOSTON BROOM (W.Kirk) $3.60

SIXTH RACE—Six and one-half furlongs. Purse, $1200. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 4:59½. Owner, J. M. Rogers. Value, $850. Time, 1:26.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Lord Loudoun	1¹	1¹	1½	1hd	†$4.35
7	White Easter	3²	2¹	2²	2²	.50
1	Idle Gossip	2½	3²	3²	3½	†
5	Comedy Player	5½	4½	4½	4²	7.35
6	Walter Haight	6½	6²	5²	5⁴	12.95
3	Pompey Corners	7	7	6²	6⁴	12.05
2	Don Orlap	4½	5½	7	7	56.25

†Mrs. D.-Chamblin-J. M. Rogers entry.

LORD LOUDOUN (Bowers) $10.70 $2.80 $3.40
WHITE EASTER (Bakhash) $2.30 $2.40
IDLE GOSSIP (Tammaro) $3.40

SEVENTH RACE — One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $1000. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 5:35½. Owner, Mrs. Anne O. Reid. Value, $700. Time, 1:57⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
4	Broiler	2²	3½	2²	1hd	$1.25
8	Riverbank	3¹	2½	2²	2hd	3.55
2	Bombs Away	1½	1¹	1½	3²½	4.75
6	Chalpra	4²	4²	4²	4½	44.35
5	Isle de Pine	7²	4½	5½	5²	6.05
1	Calaboso	4²	5½	6⁴	6²	86.20
3	Bastinado	5²	8	7⁴	7	22.60
3	Chillie Tang	6½	7¹	8	8	152.90

†Eased.

BROILER (G.Smith) $4.80 $3.10 $2.70
RIVERBANK (F.Kelly) $3.50 $2.70
BOMBS AWAY (Bakhsh) $3.70

EIGHTH RACE — One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $900. For 4-year-olds tup; claiming. Start good. Off 6:06½. Owner, James Gross. Value, $600. Time, 1:57⅘.

Post	Horses	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Strt.
7	Alpine Boy	6²	5²	2²	1nk	$0.95
2	Danger Flag	2²	1½	1¹	2¹	9.80
1	Blitzette	1¹	2²	3²	3²	5.45
3	Mico Anaconda	1½	2²	3¹	4¹½	3.30
4	Stinging Sam	5½	4½	5⁴	5²	32.95
8	Real Scotch	7½	7²	6²	6²½	89.30
5	Yankee Lad	8	8	8	7⁴	27.00
6	Gallant	4¹	6²	7¹	8	16.75

ALPINE BOY (G.Smith) .. $3.90 $2.70 $2.50
DANGER FLAG (Tammaro) $6.80 $3.60
BLITZETTE (Challis) $4.90

Rockingham

1—¾; $1000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Madigama, 118 (Allgaier).. 5.40 3.80 2.80
Plandome, 118 (Carroll)..... 16.20 7.00
Big Jack, 118 (Hettinger)..... 3.40
Open Fire, Handsome Boy, Shoshoni, Joinville also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

2—¾; $1600; 3-year-olds up; claiming.
Tell Me More, 113 (J. M'in) 11.00 4.00 3.40
Nellie Mowlee, 115 (Turnbull)..... 2.60 2.40
Orcus, 111 (Manly)..... 4.00
Buckle Up, Tiny Six, One to Two, Dark Bur also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $36.60.

3—¾; $1600; 2-year-olds; allowances.
Adebel, 111 (Coyle)..... 3.60 2.80 2.20
Low Tension, 114 (Balzaretti)..... 4.00 2.60
Jingle Jangle, 114 (Rollins)..... 3.00
Gay Salient, Peace Pipe, Stage Line also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

4—¾; $1600; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Hercules, 111 (J. Martin).. 16.60 7.00 5.00
Gun Bearer, 111 (Turnbull)..... 4.40 3.20
Tumult, 111 (Datillo)..... 7.20
Alport, Glorious Sec, Maybe Miss, Baymella also ran. Time, 1:13⅘.

5—¾; $2500; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Fire Kabe, 103 (Oliver)..... 21.00 7.40 5.60
†Dixie, 117 (J. Martin)..... 4.40 3.50
†Elma K., 117 (Turnbull)..... 5.20 6.00
Cream, Harpalchord, Pistol Pete, Sea Letter also ran. Time, 1:13.
†Dead heat for second.

6—1⅛; $5000; 3-year-olds up; handicap.
Spangled Game, 122 (Moore) 7.40 3.80 2.80
Dinner Party, 110 (Turnbull)..... 3.20 2.40
Real Wave, 107 (J. Martin)..... 3.40
Mixer, Scottsville, Dense Path, Momo Fiaz
7—1⅛; $1800; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
Betty's Bob, 112 (Oliver)..... 4.00 3.60 2.60
Code Master, 114 (Turnbull)..... 3.60 2.30
Grand Toy, 114 (DeLasia)..... 3.60
Oceanus, Josie's Pal, Precious Years also ran.
8—1⅛; $1700; 3-year-olds up; allowances.
War Delegate, 118 (Balzaretti) 21.40 7.80 4.80
Wise Father, 111 (Baxter)..... 5.40 3.80
Double Bourbon, 118 (Lynch)..... 4.80
Miss Identify, First Girl, Real Man, Jack Reaper also ran. Time, 1:57.

King's Colt Wins

Ascot, England, Sept. 1 (AP)—King George's colt, Kingstone, won the Maple Durham Handicap today. It was the seventh triumph this season for the Royal stables.

Belmont

1—¾; $3000; maiden 2-year-olds.
Class Day, 116 (Wrigh(.).. 24.00 12.80 7.00
Jackamine, 116 (Guerin)..... 7.30 4.30
Blue Falcon, 111 (Hanaman)..... 5.20
†Chance Thread, Valiant, Singing Light, Sobre Todos, Barval, Ferry Command, Kitchen Police, *Junior Kay, Durban, Boyish Love, *Arlie also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.
*Field.

2—⅞; $3500 added; 3-year-olds up.
Skin Deep, 109 (Atkinson).. 12.20 5.60 4.30
Javine, 108 (Permane)..... 5.50 4.70
Dawn Attack, 117 (Wright)..... 6.40
*Woodford Lad, Dusty Pompion, Gallant Bull, *Noview, Adelphia, Faiseur, Darby Dingbat, Colchis, Leaving, *Borisky also ran. Time, 1:24⅘.
*Field.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $184.90.

3—2 miles (hurdles); $3000; 4-year-olds up.
Mercator, 152 (Leonard)..... 6.00 4.00 out
Similar, 137 (McGovern)..... 5.30 out
†Invader, 137 (Riles)..... out
†Blue Tank, Bill Coffman also ran. Time, 3:50⅘.
†Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.

4—4½; $20,000 added; 3-year-olds.
Star Pilot, 112 (Kirkland) 42.70 16.40 10.80
*Inroe, 112 (Permane)..... 17.60 9.50
Revoked, 126 (Bedlow)..... 7.90
Mist o' Gold, Chevalier, Boss, Mahout, Our Bully, †Boojie, *Sir Fennant, †Enfilade, Desert Ration, Be Courageous, Air Hero also ran. Time, 1:16⅘.
*Field.
†C. V. Whitney entry.

5—5½; $7500 added; 3-year-olds.
Flywright, 109 (Atkinson)..... 16.40 10.00 4.50
Darby Dunedin, 115 (Kirkland)..... 6.70 3.30
Greek Warrior, 126 (Wright)..... 2.70
*Sir Francis, †Piebiscite, †Magnetic Star, †Great Power, The Dogs, His Jewel also ran. Time, 1:09⅘.
†O. D. Widener entry.
†Brookmeade Stable entry.

6—1½; $15,000 added; 3-year-olds up.
Coronal, 116 (Atkinson)..... 10.20 4.70 2.40
Olympic Zenith, 117 (Wright)..... 4.00 2.30
*Strain, 126 (Permane)..... 2.20
Great Rush, Ariel Flight, †Bright Gallant also ran. Time, 1:56⅘.
†Mrs. E. D. Jacobs-I. Bieber entry.

7—Mile; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.
Willing Spirit, 117 (M'Creary) 16.40 6.40 4.60
Two Mac, 113 (Kirkland)..... 5.60 4.20
Reply Paid, 113 (Lasher)..... 7.60
*Big Bid, Nuala, Bienel, Humoresque, Coileto, Stage Fire, Fox Master, Gallantly, Mahmoudess, Albuill, Bonfire also ran. Time, 1:38⅘.
*Field.

8—1¼; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.
Bell-the-Cat, 126 (McCreary) 9.30 5.80 3.80
Proof Coil, 118 (Bey)..... 20.60 9.00
Green Apples, 112 (Hanaman)..... 3.20
Attendant, Chance Mate, Plucky Boy, Alamein, Happy Indian, War Master, Blue Whistler, Brenner Pass also ran. Time, 1:51.

Tax-Relief Hopes Spur Stocks To Best Recovery Since April

New York, Sept. 1 (AP).—Peacetime prosperity hopes and expectations of tax relief spurred investment demand in this week's stock market with many industrials touching highest levels of the past eight years.

The list closed on a relatively strong note Friday and the overall average for the month accomplished its best recovery since April. Particularly favored throughout the five-day stretch were steels, motors, rubbers, merchandisings, aircrafts, assorted rails and specialties that stand to benefit if the long-awaited consumer spending boom eventuates. Expectations of tax cuts revived with the disclosure of the sharp reduction in the federal budget resulting from a shortened war.

The Associated Press 60-stock average was up 1.7 points at 67.6 on the week and for the month showed a net advance of 2.9. The industrial composite jumped 6.6 in August to 91, which equalled the peak of Sept. 1, 1937.

It was the last week of the summer Saturday closings. The stock exchange, together with other principal securities markets, will recess Monday for Labor Day and thereafter resume Saturday sessions.

The share division had its best day Monday on the week's largest turnover of 1,570,000 shares as demanded for stocks of durable goods companies expanded with Washington's speedup of moves to quicken the transition from war to peace operations.

There was a little selling in the rails Tuesday. Thoughts of a technical correction prompted the lightening of commitments but plus marks were the majority. After six successive rising sessions the market suffered a slight general setback Wednesday. Some apprehension over labor disputes and price ceilings received the blame. There was considerable irregularity Thursday although a brisk rally in the final half hour put optimistic forces in control.

Commodities budged and stumbled at intervals during the week.

Chicago Grain

Chicago, Sept. 1 (AP).—The rye futures market was as nervous as a filly today, opening lower and then jumping around within a 2-cent range to close with mixed trends. Wheat steadied after an early downturn, but oats, corn and barley were weak.

Rye has climbed as much as 20 cents in 10 days on reports of export demand, but selling which started late yesterday continued at the start today due to lack of confirmation of any domestic business with foreign countries. Frequent rallies today apparently were due to a short covering on strength at Winnipeg, where the close was ⅛ to ¼ cents a bushel higher.

Rye closed ⅛ higher to ⅝ lower than the previous finish. September 1.48⅛@1.48. Wheat was ⅛ lower to ⅞ higher, September 1.05¼. Corn was unchanged to ⅜ off, December 1.14½. Oats were down ¼ to ⅜, September 57⅛@58, and barley was ¼ to ½ lower, September 1.06¼.

Ranges follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	1.64⅛	1.65⅜	1.64⅛	1.65⅛
December	1.64⅛	1.64⅛	1.64⅛	1.64⅛
May	1.62⅛	1.62⅜	1.61⅛	1.62⅛
July	1.54⅛	1.54⅛	1.54⅛	1.54⅛
Corn—				
December	1.14	1.14⅛	1.13⅜	1.14⅛
May	1.13	1.13⅛	1.12⅛	1.13
July	1.11⅛	1.11⅜	1.11⅛	1.11⅜
Oats—				
September	56⅛	58⅛	57⅜	58
December	59⅜	59⅜	59⅛	59⅛
May	59⅜	59⅛	58⅝	59⅛
July	57⅛	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞
Rye—				
September	1.48⅜	1.49⅛	1.47⅛	1.48
December	1.41⅛	1.41⅜	1.40⅜	1.41⅛
May	1.34⅛	1.36⅛	1.34⅛	1.35⅛
July	1.26⅛	1.28	1.26⅝	1.27¼
Barley—				
September	1.06⅛	1.06⅛	1.06⅛	1.06⅛
December	1.05⅛	1.05¾	1.05⅛	1.05⅝
May	1.06	1.06	1.05⅝	1.05⅞

Cash Grain

WHEAT AND CORN—No sales.

OATS—No. 1 mixed, extra heavy, 62½; No. 1 white, 61; No. 1 white, heavy, 63¾@64; No. 1 white, extra heavy, 64½; No. 2 white, heavy, 63½; No. 3 white, heavy, 60@61; No. 1 special red, 62½.

BARLEY—Nominal: Malting, 1.21@1.39½; feed, 95@1.15.

FIELD SEED (per 100 lbs.)—Nominal: Timothy, 5.50@8.75; red top, 12.00@12.50; red clover, 31.50; alsike, 28.50.

Over the Counter

These bid an dasked quotations represent prices at which one or more dealers, members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., would trade with the general public at the time the quotations were gathered.

Bonds	Bid	Asked
City Club 1st 6s	60	.....
Consol Title 6s, 1951	99½	.....
D C Paper Mills 3s, 1946	29½	.....
Federal Storage 5s, 1967	69	.....
National Press Bld 3-5s, 1956	100½	102½
National Press Bld 4½, 1950	78	81
Racquet Club 1st 3s, 1945	68	.....
Wash Auditorium 6s, 1944	99½	.....
Wash Properties 7s, 1952	99¾	102
Stocks		
American Co pfd	64	.....
American Co common	17	.....
Anacostia Bank	170	.....
Barber & Ross pfd	69	.....
Barber & Ross common	19	.....
City Bank	40	.....
Columbia Mtge Co Units	32	.....
Columbia Nati Bank	260	.....
Consol Title pfd	40½	.....
Consol Title common	7	.....
Fidelity Storage Co	100	.....
Financial Credit Co Units	19	.....
Griffith Cons Corp comm	50	.....
Hamilton Natl Bank	60	63½
International Finance Units	19	.....
Mayflower Hotel	8¾	9¼
Merchants Trans & Stor pfd	69	.....
Merchants Tr & Stor comm.	1	.....
Mt Vernon Mtge Corp pfd	30	.....
Munsey Trust Co	104	.....
Natl Metropolitan Bank	68	.....
Natl Mtge & Invest	4½	.....
Natl Press Bldg comm	3¼	.....
Natl Press Bldg pfd	9¾	10¾
Raleigh Hotel	79	83
Real Estate Mtge & Gty "A"	1	.....
Real Estate Mtge & Gty "B"	1⅞	.....
Second National Bank	80	.....
Security Savgs & Comm Bk	172	190
Suburban Natl Bank	21	.....
Washington Properties	39	.....
Wash Rwy & Elec Units	161¼	171¼
Wash Sanitary Housing	115	.....
Wash Sanitary Improv	23	.....

Gar Wood Seeks Hydroplane Mark

Winter Haven, Fla., Sept. 1 (AP).—Gar Wood, speedboat veteran, will attempt to hang up a new record with his hydroplane during the Labor Day Regatta here Monday.

All events over the mile straightaway course will be staged under the official sanction of the American Power Boat Association. Three APB officials will be on hand with electrical timing equipment.

Wood will put his 91-foot hydroplane, only postwar boat in the regatta, through test runs tomorrow morning.

Local Produce

(By Department of Agriculture.)

Fruits and Vegetables

(Sales on wholesale market in less-than-carlot quantities.)

APPLES—Bushel baskets: Pennsylvania, U. S. 1, Wealthys, 2½-inch minimum, 3.75@4.00; Summer Rambos, U. S. 1, 2½-2¾ inches, 4.00@4.25; Virginia, U. S. 1, Opalescents, 2½ inches and larger, 4.25@4.50, few higher; Grimes, 2½ inches and up, 3.50@3.75; 2½-inch minimum, 4.00@4.50; New Jersey, U. S. 1, Grimes, 2½-inch minimum, 4.00@4.50; Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, U. S. 1, 2½ inches and up, Northwestern Greenings, 2.75@3.00; 2½-inch minimum, 3.75@4.00; 2¾ inches and up, 4.00@4.25.

SNAPBEANS—Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, Bountifuls, fair quality, 1.00; Black Valentines, 3.00@3.50, mostly around 4.25; nearby, bushel baskets, Black Valentines, 2.25@2.75, few higher.

CABBAGE—Bushel baskets, domestic round type, packed locally: New York, 1.25@1.50; Virginia, 1.50; Pennsylvania, 1.25@1.50.

CUCUMBERS—Bushel baskets: New York, fancy, 4.00@4.25; culls, 2.00.

EGGPLANT—Market about steady; bushel baskets, New Jersey, 50@1.50; nearby, half-bushel baskets, 1.00.

LETTUCE—California, Los Angeles crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 dozen, 5.54@5.94; New York, half-crates, Iceberg type, 2.50@2.75, few higher.

CORN—Virginia, sacks, 5-dozen, white, 1.00@1.25; New York, sacks, white and yellow, 1.00@1.50; nearby, sacks, 5-dozen, white and yellow, 1.00@1.25; Pennsylvania, sacks, 5-dozen, white and yellow, 1.00@1.25.

ONIONS—50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. 1: New Jersey and New York, 2.49@2.55.

PEACHES—Bushel baskets: Maryland, Bracketts, U. S. 1, 2-inch minimum, 3.50; 2½-inch minimum, 4.00; 1¾-inch minimum, 2.00@2.50; waxy low as 50; Pennsylvania, bushel baskets; Hales, U. S. 1, 2 inches and up, 3.50@5.00; 2¼-inch minimum, 4.50; bushel baskets, Elbertas, U. S. 1, 2¼-inch minimum 4.00@4.50; 2-inch minimum low as 2.50, high as 5.00, according to quality and condition.

POTATOES—New York, 100-lb. sacks, Chippewas, U. S. 1, size A, 2.40@2.75; Pennsylvania, 100-lb. sacks, Cobblers, U. S. 1, 2.35@2.75; Idaho, 100-lb. sacks, Russet Burbanks, U. S. 1, 4.00@4.35; New Jersey, 100-lb. sacks, Katahdins, U. S. 1, size A, 2.35@2.50; Cobblers, U. S. 1, 2.40@2.50; Maryland, 100-lb. sacks, Cobblers, U. S. 1, 2.25@2.75, mostly around 2.50.

SWEET POTATOES—Louisiana, bushel crates, Puerto Ricans, U. S. 1, fair quality, 2.75@3.00, few higher; North Carolina, bushel baskets, Nancy Halls and Puerto Ricans, U. S. 1, 3.00@3.25; South Carolina, bushel baskets, goldens, U. S. 1, 2.50@2.75, mostly 2.50; Maryland, bushel baskets, goldens, U. S. 1, 2.50@3.00, mostly 2.75.

TOMATOES—Nearby, mostly supplying the market; half-bushel baskets, 50@1.50, few higher; New York, lugs, green, ripes and turning, wrrapped, 6x6 and larger, 1.00@1.25, few higher.

Commodity Index

New York, Sept. 1.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale price index of 35 commodities today unchanged at 108.04.

Previous day, 108.04; week ago, 108.19; month ago, 108.86; year ago, 107.75.

	1945	1944	1943	1942
High	109.58	108.73	107.54	103.22
Low	108.04	106.03	103.43	99.84

(1926 average equals 100.)

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 1 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, 48; shipments, none; stocks, 2890.

ROSIN—Receipts, 24; shipments, none; stocks, 6874.

Gas Company's Net Increases In July, Period

By S. Oliver Goodman

Unseasonal weather resulted in the Washington Gas Light Co. enjoying a net income of $10,391 in July as contrasted with a loss of $41,844 in the same month last year.

The month's operating revenues totaled $683,858, a gain of $33,906 over lase year while operating expenses showed a $10,962 dip.

For the seven months of this year the company's net income was $971,252, compared with $962,391 in the same 1944 period.

The report also showed total gas sales for July of 998,606 M (thousand) cubic feet, compared with 942,447 last year. Gas sales to District of Columbia customers during the month amounted to 757,633 M cubic feet, compared with 729,347 last year.

Meters in service in the District of Columbia at the end of July were 165,138 against 163,310 on the same 1944 date.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Credit Total Off in July

The Federal Reserve System reported that total consumer credit outstanding declined $61,000,000 during July to an estimated total of $5,588,000,000.

The figure at the end of July, however, was nine per cent above the July, 1944, level. The decline during July, 1945, was largely seasonal and occurred principally in charge accounts receivable.

Installment loans outstanding during July, 1945, totaled $1,330,000,000 or 12 per cent above the July 29, 1944, level.

Erlebacher Officers Named

Many Area Troops Arrive at New York

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

S. S. Boringneu

New York, Sept. 1 (AP).—The SS. Boringuen due here yesterday was scheduled to bring the following soldiers:

WASHINGTON

Zamer, Pfc. Anthony E., 1923 16th st. se.
Ruiz, Pfc. Epifanio O., 321 Greenwood.
Rizi, Pfc. Robert P., 933 L st. nw.
Hawkins, S/Sergt. James A., 1239 Duncan st. ne.
Lewis, Pfc. Otha T., 1919 3d st. nw.
Harsellars, Pfc. Edward, 509 10th st. nw.
Wise, Pfc. Alexander, 211 K st. nw.
Fairley, Pvt. Thurman, 1625 6th st. nw.
Bailey, T/4 Franklin, 4408 Lane pl. ne.
Beckett, Pfc. Daniel, 1520 5th st. nw.
Saunders, Sergt. John W., 1723 Euclid st.
Watson, Sergt. Emanuel, 1823 Vermont ave.
Warren, First Sergt. Odell, 1925 Galludet st. ne.
Grayson, Pfc. Cecil, 1242 Wylio st. ne.
Toliver, Pvt. Emmett G., 836 19th st. ne.

MARYLAND

Bey, Gertrude H., Fort Meade.
Hurley, Frances L., Fort Meade.
Moot, Mary Margaret, Fort Meade.
Schuldt, Agnes Crawford, Fort Meade.
Swanson, Allison M., Fort Meade.
Lastner, T/4 Francis J., 19 Ridge rd., Greenbelt.
Dize, T/5 Calvin R., Chesapeake ave., Crisfield.
Justice, T/5 Edger B., 5602 29th ave., Hyattsville.
Krome, T/5 John W., jr., 510 W. Main Emmitsound.
Macey, T/5 Ralph W., Rt. 2, Annapolis.
Duckett, Pfc. Herbert, Bowie.
Christy, Pfc. Elzie, Colt.
Norris, T/5 Earl A., Silkesville.
Taylor, Pvt. Forrest E., W. Madison st., Warrensburg.
Pinkney, Pfc., Charles D., Gen. Del., Claiborne.
Kilson, Pvt. Howard E., 210 Port st., Easton.
Dorsey, T/5 Vernon A., Cooksville.
White, Pvt. Robert I., 121 Iced st., Frederick.

VIRGINIA

Helsel, 1st Lieut., Calvin L., Detroit st., Portsmouth.
Latta, Pfc. Robert F., 402 Churchville ave., Staunton.
Taylor, Pfc. Claude W., Abingdon.
Vaughan, Pfc. Edward A., Darlington Heights.
Wolfe, Lieut. Col. Garland H., Abington.
Hendon, Sergt. Robert R., jr., 1208 N. Pitt, Alexandria.
Miffleton, T/4 3023 N. ave., Richmond.
Murphy, Cpl. Jerry L., Woodbridge.
Bartley, T/5 Carlton R., Orange.
Patterson, T/5 Howard W., 3516 Patterson ave., Richmond.
Gordon, Pfc. James P., Washington st., Danville.
Dudley, Major Robert E., 5006 25th rd., N. Arlington.
Humphreys, Lieut. Col. jr., James W., 56 East Lane, Richmond.
Boswell, 1st Lieut. John W., 439 Va. ave., So. Roanoke.
Aiken, S/Sergt. 649 A No. Eighth st., Richmond.
Cheatham, T/5 Calvin W., 2000 Miller ave., Richmond.
Roberts, T/4 Alonzo, 502 Main st., Upperville.
Day, T/5 Ira C., Route 2, Box 689, Sulphur.
Brown, Sergt. Jackson A., 609 Ely st., Farmville.
Brown, S/Sergt. Jack W., 524 S. Main st., Farmville.
Holmes, Sergt. Nathan C., Christiansburg.
Peery, Pfc. John E., Box 536, Peerisburg.
Eberhardt, Tech/4 Ernest J., 1106 Parkwood ave., Richmond.
Johnson, Corpl. Horace P., Route 2, Box 176, Ashland.
Dickerson, Tech/5 Walter P., General Delivery, Fairfield.
Smith, Pfc. Earl, 551 43th st., Newport News.
Branch, Pvt. James R., Church st., Pocahontas.
Kidd, First Sergt. James A., General Delivery, Tappahannock.
Scott, Tech/5 Raymond, Route 1, Amherst.
Rivers, Pfc. Cliborne V., Lawrenceville.
Turner, Pfc. Gussie M., jr., 1027 Williams st., Richmond.
Miller, Pvt. David M., 1409 Winson st., Norfolk.

Arriving at Boston

Boston, Sept. 1.—The following men were scheduled to arrive here yesterday aboard the S. S. Cristobal:

MARYLAND

Hershberger, Sergt. Wilbur R., Hagerstown.
Glotfelty, Pfc. Grant O., McHenry.
Hance, Pfc. Vernon G., Port Republic.
Morgan, Pfc. Joseph U., Midland.
Mumford, Pfc. Lloyd H., Salisbury.
Pike, Pfc. Robert S., Hagerstown.
Bachus, Sergt. Albert W., Street.
Roberts, Sergt. Howard P., Flintstone.
Spence, Sergt. Dot A., Port Deposit.
Barlow, Pfc. P. L., Elkton.
Graboski, Pfc. Anthony J., Landsdown.
Hammond, Pfc. Harry H., Northeast.
Harley, Pfc. Eugene W., Frederick.
Norris, Pfc. Benedict R., Odenton.
Brown, Corpl. Bryant W., Bel Air.
Brown, T/5 Leroy W., Brookville.
Moats, Pfc. Paul E., Hagerstown.
Price, Pfc. Melvin E., Easton.
Welty, Pfc. Jack E., Smithsburg.

VIRGINIA

Bayne, T/5 George E., Halifax.
Mauck, T/5 Ira F., Luray.
Helton, Pfc. Tommie, Richslands.
Leake, Pfc. John G.
Gautier, Pvt. Melvin T., Suffolk.
Poyner, Sergt. Joseph M., jr., Portsmouth.
Bishop, Pfc. Donald J., Staunton.
Hale, Pfc. Walter W., Castlewood.
Dean, Pfc Caney S., Nichlosville.
Frye, fc. Glenn, Bristol.
Hale, Pfc. Walter W., Castlewood.
Hawkins, Pfc. Erastus B., Martinsville.
Houchins, Pfc. Herbert W., Petersburg.
Neville, Pfc. Luther M., Richmond.
Reynolds, Pfc. David W., Natural Bridge.
Shull, Pfc. Roscoe, Aqua.
Watson, Pfc. William I., Appomattox.
Watts, Pfc. James O., Sandiges.
Wawruszak, Pfc. Steve, Fredericksburg.
Wilson, Pfc. William B., jr., Richmond.
Mitchell, Pvt. Paul D., Roanoke.
Moss, S/Sergt. Claude A., Danville.
Givens, Sergt. James L., Winchester.
Bothran, Pfc. Samuel B., Altavista.
Davis, Pfc. Robert H., jr., Charlottesville.
Lankford, Pfc. Marvin, Mears.
McGinnis, Pfc. Joe M., Burkesgarden.
Neese, Pfc. Everett M., Abbington.
Pauley, Pfc. James F., Saltville.
Sandridge, T/Sergt. James T., Schoolfield.
Downey, Pfc. Hansford A., Clifton Forge.
Gay, Pfc. Dan C., Norfolk.
Hawkins, Pfc. Cecil, Norfolk.
Hensley, Pfc. Lester B., Calvin.
Hitt, Pfc. Arthur H., Castleton.
Lefleor, Pfc. John W., Richmond.
Perkins, Pfc. Luther J., Fredericksburg.
Powell, Pfc. Thomas J., Newport News.
Priliman, Pfc. Randolph E., Galloway.
Riggleman, Pfc. Charles J., Moorefield.
Rowe, Pfc. Peyton D., Fredericksburg.
Shiflett, Pfc. Randolph B., Charlottesville.
Blackburn, Pvt. Luther F., Rugby.
Slough, Pfc. Jackson A., Natural Bridge Station.

On SS Samuel Ashe

New York, Sept. 1.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here today aboard the SS Samuel Ashe:

WASHINGTON

McDougall, Lieut. Col. Harry G., 161 Upland Terrace ne.
Leman, Maj. Lloyd D., 3011 Ontario rd nw.
Hanna, Peter J., 3619 Newark st.
Kohn, Capt. David, jr., 5425 Connecticut ave.
Kunkle, Capt. Earl, 4413 3d se.
Beaulieu, First Lieut. Joseph, 506 Peabody st. nw.
Crawford, First Lieut. William F., 2212 Ale.
Kerman, First Lieut. Morris, 220 Hamilton st. nw.

VIRGINIA

Jones, Lieut. Col. Robert S., Danville.
Powell, Maj. James E., Danville.
Ware, Maj. Robert L., Dunnsville, Essex County.
Koerner, Capt. George R., Arlington.
Bloomquist, First Lieut. Donald J., Brodnax.
Covington, First Lieut. Junius A., Norfolk.
Riddell, First Lieut. Roger A., Petersburg.
Reynolds, First Lieut. Ralph R., Newport.
Ellis, Sergt. William C., Norfolk.
Burnett, Corpl. Metford T., Waynesboro.
Winfrey, Corpl. Guy M., Norfolk.
Sisk, T/5 James K., Saltville.
Cox, Pfc. William G., Route 2, Ridgeway.
Deel, Pfc. John P., Bristol.
Fuller, Pfc. Lionel E., Hillsville.
Lane, Preston M., Richmond.
Meekins, Wilfred H., Hickory.
Perry, Pfc. Robert C., Berryville.
Sarver, Pfc. Floyd E., Rocky Gap.
Brewer, Pvt. Robert O., Arlington.
Cole, Pvt. Leonard L., Covington.
Freeman, Pvt. Randolph H., Hampton.
Horton, Pvt. Howard W., Shorts Creek.
Martin, Pvt. Maynard W., Radford.
Parker, Pvt. Conroy F., Brockroad.

MARYLAND

Meredith, Second Lieut. Heim, 6111 44th ave., Riverdale.
Marsh, Maj. Clyde A., Westminster.
Kupper, Capt. Michael J., Annapolis.
Clark, First Lieut. Russell N., Hagerstown.
Reeside, First Lieut. John B., Hyattsville.
Strassborger, First Lieut. Arunah A., Catonsville.
Templeton, First Lieut. Larmour B., Owing Mills.
Crawmer, T/4 George E., Union Bridge.
Schneider, Pfc. Frederick W., Cumberland.
Fleegle, Pvt. Emory H., Hancock.
Gorche, Pvt. Bruce N., Cumberland.
Miller, Pvt. Lewis W., Knoxville.
Sirbaugh, Pvt. James H., Cumberland.
Southard, Pvt. Maynard R., 7031 Strathmore st., Chevy Chase.

On George McClellan

New York, Sept. 1.—The following men are scheduled to arrive here tomorrow aboard the SS George McClellan:

WASHINGTON

Stadtler, T/5 Paul J., 4137 Yuma st.
Fairfax, T/5 Stanley B., 1000 K st ne.
Hynes, T/4 Kenneth, 1 Scott Circle.
McCarthy, Sergt. Fred H., 6116 7th pl.
Krebs, T/3 Karl W., 27 Girard st.
Gemmill, T/3 Raymond M., 1743 D st.
Reall, Maj. Raymond M., 3708 13th st ne.

VIRGINIA

Granger, Maj. Gordon A., Arlington.
McCall, Maj. George W., Bristol.
Burch, Sergt. John P., Lynchburg.
Elliott, Sergt. George T., Richmond.
Albright, T/4 Clyde W., Danville.
Barnett, T/5 Robert L., Salem.
Dixon, T/5 Daniel W., Harryhogan.
Gregory, T/5 James E., Craigsville.
Lawson, T/5 Warren, Brim.
Morrefield, T/5 John H., Danville.
Sisson, T/5 Herbert R., Avalon.
Walter, T/5 Edward M., The Plains.
Fisher, Pfc. French J., Hot Springs.
Spears, Pvt. Douglas S., Big Stone Gap.
Oldham, Pvt. William, 2736 Stuth Uhle st., Arlington.
Staton, Pfc. Wilbur L., Buena Vista Spigle.
Edward, Pfc. W., Roanoke.
Shelton, Pfc. Herbert L., Orange.

Once This Was Busy Industrial Nagasaki

ATOMIC DEVASTATION—From the files of Domei, official Jap News agency, the Army has obtained this picture showing Nagasaki shortly after the atomic bomb left it in smoldering ruins. Japanese workmen pick their way through the ruble on what was a street. All that remains in the crushed area of the industrial city on southwest Kyushu is a single gutted building and several smokestacks

Kinnier Asks New Project Selection Plan

Declaring that the policy which has been followed in the selection of sidewalk, curb and gutter projects in Arlington County has been, in some instances, "too rigid, unfair to some petitioners, and not always to the best interests of the greatest number of the general public," C. L. Kinnier, county engineer, yesterday submitted a revised plan for project selection to the Arlington County Board.

The board had requested a review of project selection earlier this year, and approved the major recommendations embodied in Kinnier's report.

In Operation Since 1941

Kinnier declared that under a policy in operation since 1941, a register has been kept of all applications for sidewalk, curb and gutter work in the county, with 105 applications on the register at the present time for projects which have not been reached.

However, Kinnier pointed out, petitions from affected property owners have not been secured covering projects now on the register, since a petition secured at the time of the project request probably would not represent the owners of the property at the time the county was able to complete the project.

"It has so happened," Kinnier pointed out, "that in following this work according to the date of the original application, it developed that in some cases the work was grouped more or less in one part of the county, or, in some instances, on rather unimportant streets, from the standpoint of benefit to the general public."

Asks Priority Provision

The county engineer recommended that the register system of rotation be continued, but that the county board reserve the right at all times "to give special priority" to petitions in order to correct a poor drainage condition existing in a particular area, or where the board "considers that the general locality or the scope of the project may justify authorization."

Kinnier also recommended that a standard form of petition be sent to each of the applicants on the register, with a request that it be signed by those interested within a definite area, such area to be determined after a conference with Engineering Department representatives.

$3500 Contract Approved

In other actions, the Arlington County Board, meeting in regular bi-weekly session, approved an appropriation of approximately $3500 for a contract with Remington Rand Co. to perform a complete redistricting of the county's water meter numbering system, in order to allow the assignment of convenient account numbers for all meters. A. T. Lundberg, head of the water department, pointed out that under the system now followed, account numbers were becoming unwieldy, and that as a result, considerable loss of time had been suffered in reading meters and preparing bills.

The board also approved the application of the Faith Lutheran Church for a use permit to permit operation of a day school for 30 children from 4 to 5 years, with the provision that the playground in the rear of the building be fenced in; and granted an application of Mace Properties, Inc., for a rezoning from two-family duplex to two-family semidetached of property at 3849 Wilson blvd.

The Arlington Asphalt Co. was awarded a contract for $42,945.76 for construction of sidewalks, curbs and gutters in the county.

Planners Urge Rosslyn Alter Obsolete Areas

Owners of property in Rosslyn, Va., described as the "gateway to Arlington and the State of Virginia," should consider plans to rebuild obsolete areas if Rosslyn is to keep pace with county developments, according to a report of the Arlington County Planning Commission. The report was submitted yesterday to the Arlington County Board. It declared that Rosslyn's location and facilities "do not especially adapt themselves toward further industrial development," but that by its location, Rosslyn creates "commercial possibilities both from an urban and suburban standpoint."

Rosslyn's future came up for discussion by the county board as it considered an application submitted by Herman Schmidt, agent, and H. Rozier Dulany, jr., trustee for property located in the 1100 block of Wilson blvd. for a rezoning from general commercial to light manufacturing.

Says Letter Was Premature

Schmidt, who appeared before the board on behalf of the zoning change, had written a letter to the board last month in which he declared no other location in Arlington County is more suitable to development for "desirable postwar shopping" than Rosslyn. He advocated, at that time, an immediate change to general business in order to rid the area of its present industrial character.

Yesterday, however, Schmidt told board members that his opinion of needed changes, as phrased in his letter to the board, was "premature." He declared that since publication of his letter, he has talked to about 15 property owners in Rosslyn, and has become convinced that they will not develop property on their own initiative.

Members of the board, however, declared that if the rezoning from general commercial to light manufacturing were granted in Rosslyn it would destroy any possibility of bringing the Rosslyn area generally back into commercial use. The application therefore was turned down by the board.

Urges New Developments

Meanwhile, the board took under consideration the recommendations of the county's planning commission that consideration should be given in Rosslyn to new developments that would be "attractive in appearance and profitable in enterprise."

The commission declared that lack of careful design, inadequate open spaces and obsolescence of buildings now have caused certain parts of Rosslyn to be "no longer useful in their present condition."

"To what extent," the commission stated, "these areas can, or should again be developed for commercial purposes is a matter of study and replanning. Because of the convenient location, good transportation and utility services already available, the obsolete areas can be developed into modern commercial areas. Any satisfactory use of such areas, however, involves new design and construction."

Fairfax County Offices Closed on Labor Day

Fairfax County offices will be closed tomorrow for Labor Day, Judge Robert W. Stump announced that no court sessions will be held.

The local Selective Board office will also be closed, and board officials announced that the office is now being operated on a 40-hour week basis, and will be closed all day on Saturday in the future. Regular office hours are from 8:30 to 5 p. m.

23,000 Yanks Died, 2 Freed Doctors Report

Aboard the Hospital Ship Benevolence, Tokyo Bay, Sept. 1 (AP).—At least 23,000 of the 30,000 American troops in the Far East at the outbreak of war have died, many of them in prison camps where bodies were cremated on spits and Japanese conducted sadistic "medical experiments," two American doctors reported today.

The doctors, liberated from camps near Tokyo, were Dr. Leonard Gottlieb, New York City, captured on Guam in December, 1941, and Dr. Harold W. Keschner, New York City, captured on Bataan.

Cruelties Are Described

They listed the following among the many cruelties inflicted on prisoners:

1. Failing to treat fliers as regular prisoners and in the effort to gain military information, subjecting them to such tortures as jabbing splinters under their fingernails.

2. Pouring small amounts of incense-like powder into open wounds and then setting it afire, leaving the victims horribly disfigured.

3. Injecting mixtures of bile drained from gall bladders and acid into tubercular patients in an experiment to find a cure for tuberculosis.

4. Subjecting prisoners to endless mental torture, such as repeating the phrase "Very soon all of you will be in a small box"—referring to the Japanese practice of cremating the dead and putting the ashes in a small box.

5. Cremating the bodies of Allied prisoners on spits over open fires.

Gottlieb estimated that not more than 7000 men were alive of the 30,000 who comprised the U. S. Army forces of the Far East at the start of the war. Although many of those men died on Bataan and other battlefields, he estimated that "thousands" died in prison camps.

He said he was unable to estimate how many additional thousands of soldiers, sailors, Marines and airmen who arrived later in the Pacific also died in prison camps.

Keschner estimated that 5000 men alone died in Philippines camps.

Gottlieb told of one B-29 pilot whom civilians bound up, tied to a motorcycle and dragged through the streets. Then they tied him to a village flagpole and foully abused him.

Both doctors said a Dr. Tokuda practiced impossible experiments on prisoners at the Shinagawa "hospital." The camp commander was a Colonel Suzuki, who ordered barbaric burning treatments based on superstition. The burning of open wounds with incense-like powder caused infections which resulted in the deaths of two men.

Experimented With Injections.

Gottlieb said Tokuda experimented with various injections. One was to inject nicotinic acid in the spine, resulting in excruciating pain and vomiting.

Lieut. Comdr. Arno Town, New York City, a medical officer aboard this hospital ship, said approximately 50 per cent of prisoners thus far liberated have tuberculosis.

Gottlieb said Tokuda refused to permit him to perform autopsies. Keschner, however, said he was able to perform some autopsies on the "experimental cases" because Tokuda "was so clumsy he couldn't do an autopsy without cutting off his finger."

The doctors reported that once when the crematorium was damaged in an air raid, bodies were cremated on spits over open fires. They said tons of Red Cross supplies were stored at Shinagawa, but were not distributed to the prisoners. Gottlieb said he begged for two boxes of Red Cross medical supplies for seriously ill patients, but was refused, even though Japanese soldiers were using 200 such boxes for beds.

Dressed Only in Rags

Throughout the war, the doctors said, prisoners were dressed only in rags; had no blankets, toilet paper or other necessities but that when the emperor proclaimed Japan's surrender, tons of such equipment were released.

During the transfer from the Philippines to Japan, prisoners were packed so tightly in the holds of ships they were forced to urinate on one another.

The Japanese refused to recognize the noncombatant status of doctors and instead of being accorded treatment required under the rules of warfare that doctors were sometimes treated worse than regular prisoners. When they attempted to secure food for their men or protested over inhuman treatment, the doctors themselves were beaten or placed on reduced rations.

No Mass Exterminations

By Spencer Davis

Tokyo Bay (Sunday), Sept. 2 (AP). Liberated Allied prisoners of war today recited more instances of beatings, hunger and humiliation—including tigerish attacks by Japanese women on helpless fliers—but there was no indication of deliberate, German-scale mass exterminations.

In the unregistered "torture farm" Ofuna camp near Hokohama, one prisoner was openly beaten to death by a bruitish guard known to the prisoners only as "Kango Cho." Seven died of malnutrition.

Approximately 4200 Americans, British and Dutch remain in camps in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, Commander Harold Stassen of Admiral Halsey's staff reported as he conferred with international Red Cross officials on evacuation plans.

1490 on Hospital Shops

More than 1490 have been brought aboard U. S. Navy hospital ships and transports in Tokyo Bay.

Officials estimated that 36,000 prisoners, including 8000 Americans, were in camps in Japan. Many thousands of others were held on the Asiatic mainland, Formosa and the East Indies.

(The Netherlands East Indies government, in a report broadcast by Australian radio Aug. 21, said 50,000 of all the Allied prisoners in Japanese hands had died).

Evidence piled up that captured fliers and submarine men were given inquisition torture, and sometimes gagged with metal bits.

Spat Upon and Cursed

Some fliers on their way to prison were dragged through towns and cities where jeering crowds spit upon them, cursed and beat them.

Women in the crowds were the most vicious, said Sergt. Donald Bloodgood, of Long Beach, Calif., a B-29 gunner.

"They were the only ones who poked at us or hit us in the groin," he said.

British Seaman Sidney Gibbs said he remembered most sorely and vividly the beatings administered by Kango Cho—the guard who clubbed the prisoner to death at Ofuna.

"I hope they catch up with him some day," said Gibbs, "and make him pay for what he did to us."

The guards at Ofuna used metal bits to gag prisoners.

Was Shot Twice

"Every half hour," said Navy Lieut. John B. Rainey of Houston, Tex., "they came in to test and, if anyone complained, they made the things tighter."

Ensign Fred Turnbull, a Navy pilot from Highland Park, Mich., declared in telling how he was mistreated and shot twice after being covered with his parachute: "I tried to die and made my peace with God." The bullets and antiaircraft fragments (he had been wounded before capture) were removed without an anesthetic when the Japanese decided to spare his life. One of his captors made a practice of swinging at Turnbull's neck with a sword.

Fourth Fair Closes Down At Greenbelt

Greenbelt closed its fourth annual town fair last night after three days of exhibits, games and special entertainments. The event, formerly the big attraction of the year for Greenbelt, had been suspended for three years owing to war conditions.

Residents of the town constructed 38 separate exhibits to display the efforts of Greenbelt during war times, and labelled the theme of their fair "Our Town During a War Year."

Highlights of the celebration were the formal opening of the fair by a radio broadcast, a water pageant, and a United States Coast Guard dog attack, brought from the Patuxent River base. Free movies, a children's circus, and other entertainments were provided throughout for the youngsters.

5 Jap Generals, 2 Admirals in Luzon Prison

Manila (Sunday), Sept. 2 (AP).—The highest-ranking Japanese yet taken in the Philippines, five generals and two admirals, were in the hands of American forces tonight.

Six of the Japanese military leaders were brought in a few hours after Japanese Vice Admiral Furuse, who commanded the defenses of Manila, surrendered at Infanta, on the east coast of Luzon.

The other prisoners, who refused to disclose what their commands were, identified themselves as Lieut. Gens. Tadasu Kataoka and Shanpei Fukuei; Maj. Gens. Takeo Manjome, Isamu Hirai and Masuo Yoshiki, and Read Admiral Kaku Harada. They were taken to New Bilibid prison south of Manila.

Final Surrender at Baguio

The final over-all surrender of Japanese military and naval survivors in the Philippines was scheduled for 9:30 a. m. Monday (8 p. m. Sunday, E. W. T.) at Baguio, summer capital of the islands.

The "Tiger of Malaya," Lieut. Gen. Tomoyuki Hamashita, agreed to come out of his mountain hideout Sunday to make a trip to Baguio.

Meanwhile the number of Japanese officers and men surrendering in the Philippines and on other Pacific islands continued to grow hourly. Forty-one thousand Japanese surrendered on Halmaher and Morotai Islands instead of the 8000 previously announced. A message received at headquarters from the Australian Sixth Division in New Guinea reported arrangements were being made there for the surrender of the Japanese Eighteenth Imperial Army.

Reports 5000 Troops Ill

Japanese Army Commander Gen. Adachi, whose troops are scattered over 500 miles of New Guinea's mountains and jungles, reported 5000 of his 14,000 troops have malaria or beri-beri and 1000 are litter cases. It was estimated it might take two or three months to bring the Japanese survivors out.

En route to America today were more Americans recently freed from Japanese prisons in China. The growing list included the names of eight American generals. They were Maj. Gen. Edwin P. King, Atlanta, Ga.; Maj. Gens. Albert M. Jones and George F. Moore, both of San Francisco; Maj. Gen. Fletcher Sharp, Monkton, Md.; Brig. Gen. Maxon L. Lough, Fargo, N. Dak.; Brig. Gen. Clifford L. Bluemel, Trenton, N. J.; Brig. Gen. William Brougher, Decatur, Ga., and Brig. Gen. James Eaver, Fremont, Ohio.

Yanks who witnessed the arrival of American and Japanese prisoners in Manila saw the vivid contrast between the two groups. The Japanese officers appeared well fed and supplied. Several of the Japanese offered American newsmen cigarettes.

The first pajamas many Americans had seen in months were found in the packs carried by 30 Japanese soldiers who arrived from the interior of the island.

4-H Girls Plan Achievement Show Friday

The annual achievement day demonstration of the Montgomery County 4-H Girls Clubs will be held Friday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., at the Richard Montgomery High School, Rockville.

Besides exhibits of canned goods, fancy work, clothing and crafts, demonstrations will be presented by members of various clubs throughout the county. The demonstrations will range from washing a rapon blouse and sugar-saving cake recipes to molding butter flower arrangements and cleaning silver.

Miss Jane Bastow, assistant home demonstration agent, will open the program with a welcome, followed by a flag salute and singing. Judging will be conducted by Miss Dorothy Emerson, State club leader.

A basket lunch, singing and games will fill the noon hour from 12:15 until 1 p. m. Garments made by the girls will be modelled for competition at 3 p. m.

Fourteen clubs will be represented in the demonstations to be given by the following girls:

Jane Hubble, Helen Cregger, Betty Righter, Joanne Ricketts, Marie Stokes, Frances Young, Charlotte Stevens, Peggy Finneyfrock, Martha Embrey, Jane Warfieldl, Mildred Price, Janet Prey, Dorothy Meade, Julia Connelly, Betty Mills, Betty Jane King, Carol Schaffer, Ann Beall, Peggy Cregg, Patricia Bailey, Esther Chapman, Patsy White, Mary and Barbara Thomas, Prudence Parkhouse, Sybill Parks, Gloria Brown, Maxine Davie, June Chsx Chisholm and Elizabeth Ackers.

Rockville Clinic Changed to Tuesday

The Rockville venereal disease clinic sponsored by the Montgomery County Health Department, which is usually held Monday nights will be conducted Tuesday from 7:30 until 9:30 p. m. because of Labor Day.

Dr. Leon S. Saler, acting deputy State health officer, Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Mrs. Edna Schroeder of Venereal Disease Nursing in Hagerstown, Md., will visit the Silver Spring, Olney and Bethesda venereal disease clinics Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, respectively, the Health Department announced yesterday.

Maj. Perry Returns to Albemarle Home

Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 1 (Spl.) Maj. William Haggin Perry, commanding officer of the American Field Service in the Mediterranean Theater, arrived today at his home, "Beau Val," near Keswick.

9 Decorations Received by D. C. Area Men

The double award of a Navy Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross to a Navy commander for service in the Philippines, is among nine decorations received recently by District area men or men now stationed in the District.

Comdr. Justin Albert Miller, USN, 4713 Drummond ave., Chevy Chase, Md., received the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism as commander of a PB4Y Navy Patrol bomber in action against Japanese forces during an armed reconnaissance mission over Puerto Princessa and the surrounding area in the Philippine Islands on October 19, 1944. During the action he sank two cargo vessels, destroyed 10 planes and damaged 15 others on an enemy air strip and destroyed three Japanese seaplanes and probably wrecked an additional three before sustaining damage to his own plane which forced him to crash land at sea.

Comdr. Clayton Louis Miller, USN, 2528 Massachusetts ave. nw., received the Silver Star Medal for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as commanding officer and patrol commander of Bombing Squadron 142 during action against the Japanese forces in the Central Pacific area from December, 1943, to April, 1944.

Col. William C. Munly, 3601 Connecticut ave. nw., has received the Legion of Merit for the preparation of a series of papers reporting medical problems in Italy. The citation states that his reports provided the basis for many improvements in venereal diseases control, in the health of the command, in sanitary conditions and in the efficiency of medical service rendered United States forces in the Mediterranean theater.

Col. Martin E. Griffin, 6626 7th st. nw., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his direction of medical supply activities in Italy. He served as director of the medical supply branch public health commission, Allied Commission, from January 1, 1944 to July 31, 1945.

Lieut. Comdr. Philip C. Holt, USNR, 9616 Flower ave., Silver Spring, Md., has been awarded the Legion of Merit for meritorious service on the staff of the commander, Seventh Amphibious Force, from July, 1943, to February, 1944.

Lieut. Robert S. Van Benschoten, USNR, 5708 63d ave., East Riverdale, Md., received the Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism as commander of a patrol plane in the Solomon Islands and Bismarck Archipelago areas.

First Lieut. William H. Barnes, 4232 Reno rd. nw., has received the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters for service with the Fifty-fifth Fighter Group of the Ninth AAF.

Capt. Kenneth M. Scheibel, 1301 Massachusetts ave. ne., was awarded the Croix De Guerre by the French Expeditionary Forces for supporting that outfit at Lake Comacchio, Italy, between April 11 and 13.

Bronze Stars have been received by:

Capt. Harman B. Bell, jr., USN., 1122 S. 22d st., Arlington Va.

Comdr. Chauncey S. Willard, USN., 926 South st., Asaph st., Arlington, Va.

Comdr. Montgomery L. McCullough, jr., USN., 4436 N. 17th st., Arlington, Va.

Lieut. Robert B. Russell, USNR, 2884 South Buchanan st., Fairlington, Va.

Rev. Nichol To Address Nurses' Class

The Rev. Francis D. Nichol, editor in chief of the Review and Herald, church publication of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, will address graduates of the Washington Sanitarium and Hospital School of Nursing at the thirty-sixth annual commencement exercises today at 8 p. m. in Sligo Church, Carroll and Flower aves., Takoma Park, Md.

Nineteen students, including eight Takoma Park residents, will receive diplomas from Dr. Robert A. Hare, M. D., medical director of the Washington Sanitarium. Miss Metta Hudson, director of nurses, will present the school pins.

Elders E. H. Swanson and Frederick Lee will conduct the invocation and benediction, respectively. Musical selections will be offered by Gordon Hewlett, Gerald Herdman and Harold Doering.

A reception for the graduates will be held in the chapel of the church following the exercises, which will close a three-day ceremony of the graduation.

Baccalaureate services were held yesterday morning at the church. The Rev. George S. Rapp, pastor of the Capital Memorial Church, Washington, preached on "In His Steps." The Washington Missionary College A Cappella Choir sang.

Little Theater Plans Four Plays This Season

The Little Theater of Alexandria which discontinued play production after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbar in December, 1941, plans to present four full length plays during the coming winter season. In addition, a one-act play will be staged at each of the monthly meetings with different casts each time.

Opening the membership roll, Mrs. Albert E. Barton, president, has announced that Mrs. Fred Todd is receiving applications as chairman of the membership committee. Other new committee chairmen appointed to date are: Mrs. Charles Parmer, former stage, screen and radio worker, play reading; Mrs. Closs Peace Harris, member of the Carolina Playmakers and former newspaper writer, publicity.

The Washington Post

Hostility, Suspicion Grow

Only Bold U. S. Action Can Forestall Clash On Veteran Job Rights

By Sam Stavisky

Post Veterans Editor

THE tremendous problems of war and reconversion have thus far obscured a growing hostility between veterans and nonveterans over jobs. Seeds of distrust already have been planted, even while the war was being won.

Unless bold, positive action is taken by the Government, an internecine clash between nonveterans who have jobs and veterans who don't appears inevitable.

Even though the American people may not be aware of it, farsighted leaders of organized labor and organized veterans, of management and Government, recognize the shape of things to come and are worried over the increasing possibility that the men who won the war—the man in uniform and the man behind the wheels of war industry—will be fighting among themselves.

It all boils down to a question of jobs.

If our leaders can utilize the same vision, enterprise and cooperative effort that out-produced the world at a time of war to create gainful, productive jobs for all Americans who wish to work there obviously will be no issue.

Is This Threat?

But once the veteran and warworker begin to mistrust such an optimistic outlook—and they do—the issue becomes painfully acute.

Who's to get the jobs?

Many answers rush to mind; so many, in fact, that there's been much loose thinking and even more loose talking.

It is not a simple question. There is no simple answer.

As a Nation, we promised the men who went into the armed forces virtually everything when they won final victory. Unquestionably we meant most of what we promised, because we felt that a bright new day would be dawning. In many ways the lot of the GI was improved over that of his father in the last war, and it is true we have done more—though not enough—to assist the GI's readjustment to civilian life.

But a job? What about a job?

A few days ago a young Medal of Honor former doughboy expressed himself bluntly at a press interview. The GI, he said, wants a good job when he comes back home and if it isn't offered to him the GI will take it.

Is that an implied threat of violence? Or is it a cry of despair?

It can be pointed out that the hero is youthful, inexperienced and perhaps speaking only for himself. But there are millions of GIs like him. Americans who left their homes as youngsters but are returning grown men. The three or four years they normally would have spent in school, in training, in adapting themselves to jobs, they spent at war. Now they want to settle down and raise a family.

Older men in service, those who held jobs before induction, have some measure of protection. The Selective Service Act guarantees their reemployment for a year. But at most, this protection covers but 25 per cent of the servicemen—and a good number of these do not want to return to their old jobs.

Doesn't Insure Result

What about servicemen who have no reemployment rights?

For these, the so-called "GI Bill of Rights" assures, in effect, the first opportunity at any new job available through United States Employment Service. This does not mean the veteran gets the job. It does mean that, if qualified, the veteran must be referred to the employer by USES before any nonveteran is referred. But there is nothing in the law that compels an employer to hire the veteran.

In some industries, where unions are strongly organized, the veteran seeking his first job or a new job runs into the barricade of seniority.

Seniority—length of work service—necessarily is a cardinal tenet of most unions. The worker longest on the job gets the most protection. He is laid off and rehired according to seniority; his promotion, conditions of work, rights and privileges, pay and vacation all may be determined according to seniority as established by union laws and contracts.

Thus, in unionized industries which must lay off thousands of warworkers during reconversion and which may only use a fraction of their wartime personnel in peacetime, the veteran has little opportunity for getting a job—except by agreement between union and management.

During the later stages of the war, when great industries were ever in need of more manpower, veterans who stepped into jobs were given seniority not only for time worked but for time spent in the service. The CIO United Electrical Workers and United Auto Workers were particularly active in encouraging their locals to adopt this policy and protect the veteran's seniority through contracts with managements.

In fact, both AFL and CIO drew up an agreement with the Veterans of Foreign Wars whereby the two great labor unions would arrange to give all veterans who got jobs seniority for time spent in the armed forces after the veteran had worked a probationary period.

The agreement never was fully implemented because VFW, on second consideration, felt the unions had not gone far enough. VFW wants the veteran to have not only seniority for time spent in the service after he gets a job, but before.

Issue Dangerous

Representative Knutson (R., Minn.), had introduced a bill amending the Selective Service Act to give veterans prehiring seniority on the basis of time served in the armed forces (including time and a half for each Saturday, double time for each Sunday).

The unions, pledged to protect the seniority of warworkers, find themselves in the position of having to fight the Knutson bill and similar proposals. Organized labor fears such measures may be used to smash unions.

Because of unions' insistence on protecting their hard-won seniority system—the railroad unions assert they cannot make exceptions to work seniority without affecting safety standards—they become the chief target of the veterans' organizations. Through loose thinking and loose talking, the issue of jobs for veterans often becomes an issue of veterans versus unions.

This is a dangerous, highly inflammable issue—particularly since "boys in the foxholes" resented strikes back home. To GI overseas there was little opportunity to analyze strikes and the reasons for their outbreak, to differentiate between wildcat and legal walkouts, to understand the whys and wherefores.

To the GI strikes and unions became synonymous and resentment unconsciously was shifted from strikes to unions.

When the veteran gets out of service, it will be only too easy for him to blame his inability to get a job on unions which try to protect their own members.

Even before the Japs surrendered there were selfish interests at work fanning flames of resentment.

Today we are sitting on an atomic bomb hoping it won't go off.

Top Government officials of the highest level know about that bomb. Management knows it. Labor unions know it. Veterans' leaders know it.

Then why don't they do something about it?

They've tried to reach some agreement, but they've failed because of mutual suspicion of each other's motives. The problem is not being approached on a basis of mutual good will—the only way in which the problem can be solved.

Unions feel they have been

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Let's Keep Bomb From Going Off!

"WE are sitting on an atomic bomb, hoping it won't go off."

That's the conclusion of Post Veterans Editor Sam Stavisky in analyzing job rights and problems of war veterans. Stavisky concludes that no pat, simple solution is available, but suggests:

1. That Congress define clearly and liberalize reemployment provisions of the Selectice Service law.
2. That the President place the entire problem of jobs for veterans and civilians in the hands of a single agency.
3. That more positive steps be taken to encourage veterans to go back to school and acquire background and skills before entering the labor market.
4. That management, veterans, labor and Government should get together at the local level to solve their problems through discussion and agreement wherever possible.

Labor Wins Praise For War Job

U. S. Secretary Points Out Loyalty in Holiday Message

LABOR DAY, 1945—A REAL TRIBUTE TO PRODUCTION SOLDIERS FOR WORK WELL DONE
. . . the only question: will war's end mean job's end?

These are highlights of a Labor Day message written by Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach especially for the Associated Press.

SCHWELLENBACH

THERE IS no better time to appraise the part American Labor played in our greatest military victory than this Labor Day of 1945. For every one of our gallant fighting men there had to be a company of production soldiers staying on the job, working long hours under difficult conditions, going without many necessities and paying more for what they got.

It is to the credit of American workers that they did all these things and, in so doing, achieved a miracle that kept supply lines crowded with materials that made victory a certainty.

At the outset organized labor voluntarily pledged no strikes for the duration. That there have been strikes in undeniable. I feel sure leaders of Labor will agree when I say that ideally there should not have been a single strike. Not one of these stoppages had the sanction of top leadership. But the fact is that time lost through strikes averaged only one-tenth of 1 per cent of total time worked.

Throughout 1944, for example, time lost because of strikes was no more than if the entire national working force had struck for 2¼ hours. While this is not perfect it shows the vast majority of workers kept the pledge. What makes the record better is that by staying on the job on holidays workers more than equalized the time lost in strikes.

Work Long Hours

CONCLUSIVE evidence of workers' determination to keep our armies supplied is evident in the record of long hours worked, to acceptance of night-time, Sunday and holiday hours.

We owe gratitude also to the thousands of workers who, by contributing production ideas, saved millions of hours.

While this country achieved considerable success in restricting the cost of living, thousands of workers suffered from increased costs—expense in moving from city to city as skills became needed, increased expenses of housing in overcrowded areas, dearth of low-cost clothing and food. No group suffered any greater actual lowering of living standards.

The record of War Bond purchases by industrial workers was outstanding. Organized labor's share of the payroll savings program was approximately 75 per cent of the total amount for seven drives of $9,933,208,000. This was in addition to bond campaigns conducted by unions and to bond investments, amounting to millions, from union treasuries.

Pay High Price

CASUALTIES in industrial plants grew at a rate comparable to those in the armed services. Statistics of on-the-job accidents from Pearl Harbor to July 1, 1945, represent a startling sacrifice. Best estimates indicate 62,000 died as a result of accidents while at work. Another 365,000 were permanently crippled. Another 7,800,000 suffered injuries which kept them off the job.

We as a Nation are filled with gratitude that the war is won. Each of us is looking forward to the return of those who went to fight for what we know to be right. In victory we should not and cannot overlook the tremendous job also carried through by men and women on the production front.

It's 'Peace' Congress But Doesn't Look It

By Robert C. Albright

THE first peacetime Congress in nearly four years will convene Wednesday in an atmosphere about as peaceable as a red point shortage in a slaughterhouse.

What with an interrupted vacation and missing the boat on V-J Day, most members are returning with chips on both shoulders and that taint all it touched worries many another.

KILGORE

"Tain't funny, mister" stare.

Contributing to prevailing uncheerfulness is an Administration program as hot to handle politically as Congressional burnt fingers ever held to a fire.

All members have to do is pass reconversion measures deliberately put off until after the war because they were too hot to handle before. These add up to an interesting list for a Congress that has to run for reelection next year and still doesn't know whether the country is trending left or right.

From "full employment"—reminiscent of the Roosevelt Bill of Economic Rights in its guarantee of jobs for all seeking work—to the Kilgore jobless pay bill and expanded Social Security coverage, with broad medical benefits, the program is well left of center.

Aim Three-Fold

Even such old stand-bys as full authority for the President to streamline the Government offers hazards to the politically timid.

How to administer a multimillion dollar war surplus without hamstringing reconversion and still guard against a scandal that could

To cap the list, there is President Truman's call for a permanent Fair Employment Practices commission.

High on the Senate calendar, to which a Senate committee has lifted it, this bill, once the fuse is touched, could tie up the Senate for days. Southern Senators would provide the filibuster. To avert a Southern minstrel at the outset, leaders are trying to persuade the bill's authors not to call it up.

But those frustrated lines around the set lips of returning legislators are from something else again. What set them are three things Congress wants most to do, but can't manage by any known feat of political dexterity: (1) repeal the draft, (2) bring all war veterans home, and (3) maintain occupying forces in Europe and Japan at levels necessary to seal the victory.

President Truman last week demonstrated just how impossible it is to do all three.

By asking first mufti rights for veteran soldiers long in service over potentia' inductees who have seen no war service, he placed in a delicate political spot any legislator who attempts to upset the gradual demobilization program. Congress may limit the period of future inductions and step up incentives to voluntary enlistment, as the President suggested. But, very reluctantly, Congress will have to extend the draft.

In civilian warworkers, catapulted out of once lucrative jobs in abrupt war plant shut-downs, members face another political dilemma. President Truman may have the answer to this one, too. In his message to Congress this week he will make his second call for legislation increasing unemployment compensation until civilian industries reconvert.

All Eye Taxes

It will be the third such plea from the White House. President Roosevelt, before his death, asked members to bridge the reconversion gap with such payments, but Congress killed the bill. House and Senate committees, alarmed now, are already at work on a second go.

There is one more point of frustration that contributes to the unhappiness of this second and most lugubrious session of the Seventy-ninth Congress: the little matter of cutting taxes, now the war is over. Nobody ever lost any votes by cutting taxes. If members gave full play to their first V-J urge, they would let other "musts" go while they started slashing rates right and left.

What annoys more sanguine legislators is that nowhere, in any Administration "must" list, have they seen a clear call for tax cuts.

Before pressure for downward revision erupts into a political field day, the Administration is expected to present a program for the first modest scaling off. And when it does, there may emerge a silver lining to this welter of legislative woe. You may see at last a happy Congress!

Yugoslavia's Outlook Worst In All Europe

By Henry Shapiro

Belgrade (U.P.).—The appalling economic and social conditions of Yugoslavia are probably unequaled anywhere in Europe.

At least one-fourth of all peasant houses have been destroyed and almost half of state industry wrecked. Damaged industry, coupled with the raw material shortage, accounts for some half million unemployed.

This country has lost 1,685,000 war dead, 425,000 are permanently disabled and there are 500,000 war orphans.

United Nations relief is coming in slowly but the inadequate internal transport prevents effective distribution. Of 9000 defective rail bridges only 300 have been repaired. Temporary wooden structures that would be condemned in the United States are almost the only bridges across the Danube.

In the interior, where roads are often no better than cowtracks and even jeeps bog down, eighteenth century health conditions prevail. Tubercular and infant mortality rates are rising critically. In famine areas the women have simply stopped reproducing.

Soldiers, school children and women from cities labor day and night gathering harvest, repairing bridges and roads, chopping wood and rebuilding factories.

"The people know many will die this winter," said one UNRRA official. "Even on the hottest day the prospect of a winter without proper food, clothing and shelter is before their eyes. They know it's too late to save all. Their concern is to make the death roll as short as possible."

Nobody Is Satisfied

Pearl Harbor Question Is Far From Settled Despite Official Report

By Edward T. Folliard

THE controversy over Pearl Harbor is far from ended. That is the one certainty now, four days after publication of the long-awaited secret report on the catastrophe. Congress wants more of the story told and is in a mood to have its way.

The prospect is, therefore, that there will be courts-martial for the officers involved or an investigation by Congress itself—perhaps even both.

Hardly anybody was satisfied with the findings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board and the Navy Court of Inquiry, which were made public by the White House Wednesday. President Truman and Secretary of War Stimson certainly were not satisfied. The President, in concurrence with Stimson, reproached the Army board for its criticism of Gen. George C. Marshall and Cordell Hull and then went on to say that the Nation itself was just as much to blame for Pearl Harbor as were any individuals.

Similarly, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King challenged the findings of the Navy Court of Inquiry in the case of Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, naval commander at Pearl Harbor. The court absolved Kimmel of blame. Forrestal and King, having the last word, said that Kimmel failed to demonstrate the "superior judgment" expected of him. They ruled, therefore, that he should never again hold a position requiring the exercise of superior judgment.

Investigators Differ

Would courts-martial or a Congressional investigation end the Pearl Harbor controversy?

Hardly. The further the inquiry goes from now on the more certain it is to center on the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. And Mr. Roosevelt was one of the most controversial figures who ever occupied the White House.

The Army Pearl Harbor Board, by placing blame for the December 7 disaster on Washington as well as on Honolulu, differed sharply with the Roberts Commission and in so doing it apparently pointed the way for an even broader investigation.

Former Justice Owen J. Roberts and the men who served with him in investigating the Pearl Harbor attack right after it happened, confined themselves pretty much to events that occurred in 1941.

Generals George Grunert, Henry D. Russell and Walter H. Frank, who made up the Army Pearl Harbor Board that was appointed in 1944, used a much larger canvas. In their report they said:

"The Board was after the facts; and the surrounding conditions, background, and atmosphere which influenced the actors in this drama and brought them to their fateful decision."

Warnings Kept Up

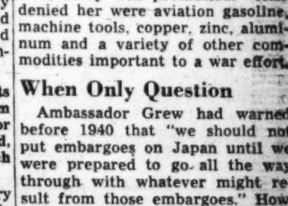
The board found that the State Department had been warned about Japan's war-like intentions long before Pearl Harbor. In 1932, during the Hoover Administration, Ambassador Joseph C. Grew sent a message to the department, saying:

"The Japanese army has been built for war, it feels prepared for war, and it wants war."

Grew, over the years, continued to send warnings right down to the time that Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbor.

The Army board, dealing with the Roosevelt Administration's policy toward Japan in the years 1939-41, pointed out that after war started in Europe it was one of "veering away from anything that would precipitate a conflict with the Japanese." There were two reasons: 1. We wanted to use our resources to help Britain and France against Germany. 2. We were "inadequately prepared to meet any attack from Japan in the Pacific."

"Our policy through the successive years," said the Army board, "appears to have been based upon a combination of fear of the Japanese and of an obsession not to give offense to the Japanese . . .



STATE DEPARTMENT'S GREW
. . . warned us all the way

"We entered the year of 1941 with two purposes in mind; first to avoid war and settle our troubles by negotiation, treaties and contracts; and, while negotiating, we applied exactly the opposite remedy of economic sanctions."

In 1938-39 Washington adopted a series of "moral sanctions" against Japan, the effect of which was to deny her airplanes and certain other equipment. In 1940 came outright economic sanctions. The export to Japan of iron and steel scrap was prohibited. Also denied her were aviation gasoline, machine tools, copper, zinc, aluminum and a variety of other commodities important to a war effort.

When Only Question

Ambassador Grew had warned before 1940 that "we should not put embargoes on Japan until we were prepared to go all the way through with whatever might result from those embargoes." However, in the autumn of 1940, Grew underwent a change of mind and so telegraphed Secretary of State Hull. He testified:

"I felt that the time had come to consider, not whether we must call a halt to Japan's expansion, but when. It seemed to me at that time, whether we were fully prepared for war or not, that we must in our interests put those embargoes into effect; and shortly thereafter those embargoes were put into effect."

Grew, reporting to the State Department on October 25, 1941, told how Emperor Hirohito had called the Privy Council before him and instructed them "that there should be no war with the United States." Five days later Grew reported that the situation was fraught with the greatest danger. On November 3 he said that war was not only possible but probable, and that Japan was preparing for hostilities "with dangerous and dramatic suddenness."

It was on that same day that Special Envoy Kurusu left for Washington by plane.

Meantime, Gen. George C. Marshall and Admiral Harold R. Stark, the top Army and Navy men in Washington, were hoping desperately that President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull could prolong the negotiations with Japan.

The fateful day in the negotiations, as viewed by the Army Pearl Harbor Board, was November 26, 1941. On that day Hull handed Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu the

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Monarchists May Buck Big 3, Keep Spain in Franco's Power

President Truman sounded the Big Three's attitude toward Spain with the flat statement, "We don't like Franco." But here is indication the Monarchists may buck the Allies and keep him.

By H. Edward Knoblaugh

Madrid, (INS).—Antonio Goicochea, governor of the Bank of Spain and recognized Monarchist leader, this week declared emphatically Spanish Royalists have full confidence in Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The former cabinet minister said, "Our trust and faith is absolute. He will fulfill all his promises. Collaboration of Monarchists with Franco is not only advisable but indispensable to maintain order."

Denies Reports

Goicochea denied reports that Juan de Bourbon had advised him that his post as head of the bank was incompatible with his adherence to the King and that he had been advised to resign, but admitted a few Monarchists, especially among His Majesty's advisers, "believe we ought to break completely with Franco." He added, "But I never felt this way. Neither does the vast majority. I have advised His Majesty our adherence to Franco's program is more determined each day."

Goicochea said, "Don Juan is my King not only because of his hereditary rights, but because he also possesses the intelligence, culture, patriotism and prestige to be a great King."

Asked whether he believed immediate restoration of the monarchy, a transition government or a regency was advisible, Goicochea said, "I believe it is necessary to proceed in conformity with constitutional law."

Monarchy 'Normal'

As to whether the monarchy would continue Franco's policies, Goicochea declared, "We will continue all policies not in actual conflict with monarchial institutions. Monarchy must be representative and eminently democratic. Dictatorships are not eternal. Our monarchy may and ought to aspire to be the permanent normal government of Spain as restored in 1939." (The Spanish civil war ended in April, 1939.)

Goicochea insisted outside denunciations do not affect loyalty of the Monarchists to Franco, saying "We are certain he is the only one who can bring Spain to such economic and political stability as to insure permanent success for the monarchy."

Political Import of Sino-Soviet Pact Tops Jap Surrender; Augurs Well for China, Russia, United States—and Peace

By Max Werner

IN political importance the Chinese-Soviet pact may be equal to capitulation of Japan. The pact made China a great power, demonstrated the long-range peace policy of the Soviet Union and greatly relieved United States diplomacy.

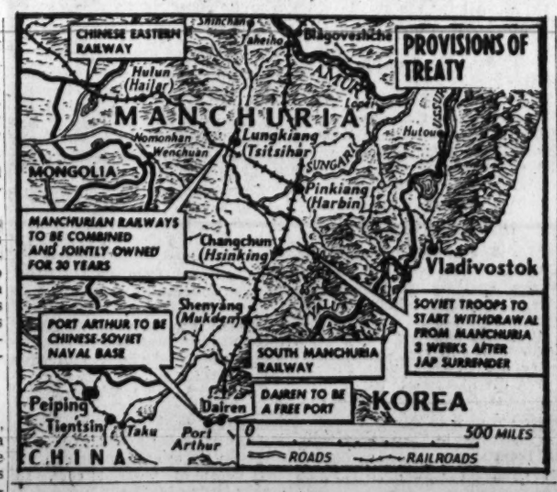
The speed of China's political recovery is amazing, its perspective breath-taking.

China has emerged from war as a greater China. Today she spreads from Soviet Turkestan to the Yellow Sea, from the Amur River to India. Industrialized Manchuria and the northwestern provinces have been returned to her. She is additionally strengthened by return of Inner-Mongolia and Sinkiang.

No Russian Hongkongs

China's international position, too, has been reinforced. Russia and the United States have become China's guarantors. With this support China has a better standing vis-a-vis Britain. Even if Conservatives should return to power in Britain they will never be able to repeat British policy pursued in the twenties.

Against Japan Chinese security is now absolute. She possesses strategic premises for political and economic progress. Soviet-Chinese conflict and Soviet-American rivalry over China would give to Japan hopes of political escape and military revenge. But these hopes are now cancelled.



Soviet policy toward China is not "Red imperialism," territorial aggrandizement or economic privileges. There will be no Soviet Hongkong. The pact aims at more than normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations, is obviously the instrument of a long-range peace policy.

Soviet policy is directed toward stabilization of postwar Asia and especially toward cooperation with the United States, which has undisputable priority in Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union is ready to make concessions to China if China becomes a link between the Soviet and the United States.

Greater success for American foreign policy is hardly possible.

The danger of conflict on the Asiatic continent has been eliminated, The United States cannot police the Asiatic continent in addition to Japan, but without peace in Asia our foreign policy would hang in the air.

Talks between Moscow and Chungking, between Chungking and Yenan lay the real foundation of international peace which is, primarily, an American task. Agreement between Moscow and Chungking was primarily Soviet responsibility, but agreement between Chungking and Yenan is—considering our influence in Chungking—mainly American responsibility.

One Fortifies Other

Asia and Europe are no longer isolated compartments of international politics. In Potsdam decisions concerning Europe were dictated by necessities of war in the Pacific. Victory was based on the political united front of Allies in European questions.

Now unity in Asia also will favor common policy in Europe. If agreement is reached on China and in China, then Bulgaria or Greece cannot remain stumbling blocks in the path of American-Soviet cooperation.

China thus becomes the regulator of world politics. In coming decisive weeks the policy of leading powers will be determined—by their policy in China!

U. S. Army Engineers Break All Records in War Job

Construction Reaches Astronomical Figures

By George Connery

U. S. Army Engineers have just about finished an incredible job. From the beginning it was the largest program of its kind ever undertaken and it grew with the war.

To keep up with their responsibilities the Engineers expanded until they now number 700,000 officers and enlisted men. They had to be big to accomplish what they did and to do it so fast. They had to be competent, on the whole, to do it so expertly.

LIEUT. GEN. REYBOLD
. . . he's Engineers' boss

From the Aleutians to the Rhine, at least half the countries of the world felt their impact. America's Army Engineers broke all volume records in virtually every field of construction and management they were required to enter.

The Army Engineers:

1. Handled the greatest construction program in the world's history in the continental United States simultaneously starting an overseas schedule only slightly smaller.
2. Purchased or leased more real estate in separate plots than any other group or individual in history.
3. Built several times more airfields than existed in the world prior to 1940, after first inventing or developing special machinery and material needed to make such speed possible.
4. Built railways and highways, here and overseas, at a rate that dwarfs every previous transportation program.
5. In cooperation with the Navy and the British, perfected landing techniques and equipment that revolutionized strategy and changed oceans into invasion highways.
6. Collected and applied scientific knowledge to every invasion area or potential troop concentration zone. Consequently we knew more about the geology of Saipan than the Japs, knew better where to drill for water in Sicily than did Sicilians.

How did they do it? The Engineers' shortest explanation is horsepower, horsepower and more horsepower, plus the scientific approach.

Figures Staggering

Their specific accomplishments include:

In one job, the Ledo-Burma road, moving enough dirt to make an earthen wall 10 feet high and 3 feet thick from New York to San Francisco.

Building within 100 days a $4,500,000 plant at Tulsa that would take a year under normal schedules. (Construction was ordered April 23, 1944. Grading started that day. The architect's contract was let the next. By May 12 all major material contracts had been signed.)

Purchase of 23,202,725,975 board feet of lumber, enough to circle the world 168 times with hoops 1-foot wide, to build nearly a million and a half eight-room houses or to fill a freight train 11,500 miles long.

Lumber purchase was typical of the Engineers' problems. Established procedure was used for procuring lumber for four of the first large camps, with this result: Three hundred thousand sheets of paper for compilation of bids, 250,000 prices submitted, 20 typists kept busy writing telegrams alone, an abstract sheet 5 feet wide and 120 feet long.

Auction Plan Used

An "auction plan" was substituted. Under it officers gathered producers together, usually regionally, read off Government requirements, accepted bids (starting with the lowest) until every board-foot needed had been contracted for. Within 10 minutes the wholesaler or producer, by telephone, could set his mills to work.

Everything considered, if they pulled some prize boners at various stops along the line, it may be they're entitled to them. Three of the principal questionable projects pinned onto the Army Engineers are Canol, the Alaskan Highway and the Pan American Highway.

Statistics and accusations concerning the famous three still are flying about. But if the Engineers were shortsighted on these jobs, so were high-level planners when they decided to buy the three expensive but comforting insurance policies.

In wartime the Engineers claim few records for saving taxpayers' dollars. All of their big assignments had a time-target. It was a case of trading money for days.

Engineers necessarily work more than they fight—but not harder. Their three Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded posthumously. Fifty-four of their units won Presidential Combat Citations, three of them getting the honor three times. When the Second Amphibious Brigade stormed ashore on Corregidor it was its seventy-third combat landing. Another unit made more than a score of landings behind the Jap lines on New Guinea in a year.

Nothing Unconventional

To the Engineers, nothing is unconventional if it works. They're distinguished by a great deal of know-how and a great lack of kowtow. This applies in full measure to their boss, Lieut. Gen. Eugene Reybold, who sits in an office in the new War Department building when he has to. Reybold got his engineering degree at Delaware College, 1903.

In the war's first two years the Army Engineers grew by 4000 per cent. Even the Air Forces went up only 3500 per cent, while the Army's overall increase was a comparatively insignificant 500 per cent.

Where did the Engineers come from?

Highly-trained Regular Army officers, of course, provided a thin framework of leadership. The draft poured in hundreds of thousands of men, only a small percentage of whom had engineer training. More than 22,500 officers were trained and commissioned. Thousands of enlisted men were trained for 250 specialities, from instrument repairmen to drivers.

Thousands of today's best engineer officers were picked this way:

"Bill Dill came into my office here in 1942," Reybold relates. "He was from Arkansas. His family had been in the sand and gravel business for years. I knew he was a good man,—big and rugged, he even looked like an Army engineer. I called in my personnel officer and told him: 'This man is going to be a captain. Don't let him get out of town. Get him over to the hospital for an examination and put him in uniform.'

"The next time I saw Bill Dill was at Guadalcanal. He was doing a hell of a swell job, as I knew he'd do. He was a lieutenant colonel then, probably is a colonel now. Somewhere along the line I guess he went to school and learned about soldiering."

This catch-as-catch-can system of getting officers, though effective, couldn't survive. The Navy came into competition with its full-scale campaign for Seabees. An additional factor was the War Department's insistence, about the same time, that young graduates of officer candidate schools should get the breaks. But by then the engineers were rolling.

Bomb Emphasized Job

Disclosure that the engineer-directed Manhattan District wasn't a district at all but a tremendous atom bomb-producing organization turned the public's attention momentarily toward what the engineers had done in this country.

Engineers themselves single out Brig. Gen. T. F. Farrell's role in the atomic project as a suggestion of how a good engineer officer is expected to handle any situation. Five months ago Farrell was chief construction engineer for the China-India-Burma theater. But he was called back and made deputy to Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, director of "Manhattan District." So valuable is Farrell considered that he and Groves are not permitted to ride the same plane. If anything happens to Groves, Farrell is ready to take over.

That extensive and still highly secret program, however, actually accounted for less than one fifth of the engineers' construction in continental United States. The total was $10,884,186,000; the atomic bomb's share, two billion.

It's hardly accurate to look at this 11 billion dollars as descriptive of what Army Engineers have done. General Reybold cautions, "We didn't do all that," he said. "Industry pitched in. We let industry know what we wanted, we guided and directed. But it was teamwork."

This continental-construction figure included 2973 camps, airfields, storage depots, hospitals, ports of embarkation, harbor defenses and fortifications. In addition, the Engineers put up 300 major industrial plants for munitions manufacture and hundreds of other structures. They provided housing and training facilities for 5,300,000 troops at one time. At the request of the Air Forces, they went into astronomical figures, preparing 198 million square yards of runways and 71 million of parking aprons.

Real Estate Handled

With their other titles, the Engineers are the world's biggest real estate operators, doing a little more than half their business in this country. In the last five years they took over more than 38 million acres. Plots vary from a three-quarter-million-acre bombing range to corners no larger than a kitchen for antiaircraft installations.

Leases totaled 30,884, with peak annual rentals of $87,916,000, but 35 million of this now has been sold or released to the owners. The Engineer Corps also has on its books more than two billion dollars in overseas real estate, much of which ultimately must be disposed of.

A big-time landlord, General Reybold has all the typical responsibilities and headaches. Besides this, he and his Engineers have a few million special chores, such obligations as these:

Housekeeping and servicing equivalent to that required for Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, San Francisco and Baltimore combined. Engineers serve as everything from faucet fixers to city managers.

They were required to set up and maintain school houses and railroads; to swat mosquitoes, to argue about telephone bills, get garbage collected.

The maintenance job in statistics: 12,550 miles of sewer lines, 4260 of railroads, 2860 of gas lines, 212,860 of water mains and 1590 of steam lines; coal enough to fill 788 miles of railroad cars, 18 tanker loads of fuel oil.

It was—and is—a good season for improvisations in the Army Engineers. One of their gadgets is the "inductance," a floating power plant capable of pulling up to a dock and supplying a small city with all the electricity it needs.

It has been said America went to war on a tractor. Part of the Engineer job was to procure them—crawler tractors, rubber-tire mounted cranes, steamshovels—for all the armed services as well as for lend-lease. By getting production more than doubled between 1942 and 1945, Engineers were able to purchase 100,000 of the crawler type at $1,150,000,000, 16,000 cranes and shovels at $325,000,000.

Research and development of equipment and technique are a major responsibility of the corps, requiring the closest coordination between Engineers at home and those in combat areas. If that sounds a little stuffy, here are two examples that don't:

In 1942 the biggest thing that went over the side of an African invasion ship off shore was a 37-mm. gun. This made landing too slow and dangerous. Could Army Engineers speed it up? Their solution was a ship-to-dump chain made up of shipboard cranes, landing nets, ducks (amphibious trucks), beach cranes and finally, trucks. The latter carried each net-load to a specific dump, determined by the character of the load. This system got 100,000 tons ashore the first 10 days at Lingayen Gulf.

Philippines Problem

The Philippines are more water than land, 7000 comparatively roadless islands often separated by open ocean and cut through with rivers and swamps. Yet a heavy, mechanized American Army made fast time across and around them.

One reason was the "M," or LCM, named by Army Engineer Special Brigades. It's 56 feet long, doesn't look like much, but the M can: make good headway through rough waters, take open-ocean runs of up to 100 miles, push up on landing beaches, ascend almost any creek. It also can turn itself into a small destroyer by taking a tank on board, or become an amphibious fire department by lowering its ramp for a fire truck.

Other products of Engineers' research and development program include: Light-weight aluminum airfield landing mats, armored cabs for bulldozer operators, tankdozers, portable pipeline systems that, under favorable conditions, can be laid at more than 50 miles a day.

Engineers have a unique record for getting groups and individuals together, channeling efforts and fitting the final product together and on time. Thanks largely to this, American forces went into landing operations with, in most cases, more actual knowledge of the land's physical characteristics than the enemy himself had, although he may have spent years preparing to defend it.

Under engineer supervision, old-line civilian agencies, such as U. S. Geological Survey, threw their Ph.D's, into campaigns, even sending some of them in teams to the Philippines, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Where aerial reconnaissance stopped, Ph.D's. started. Air photos couldn't detect soil texture or subsoil characteristics. But our experts could.

These scientists furnished pre-invasion reports on terrain appreciation, soil characteristics, beaches and obstacles, water supply and sources, base course and surfacing material, disposal of garbage, river crossings, forest resources, probable offshore conditions, plans of strategic bridges, harbors, roads and airfields.

Changes Amazing

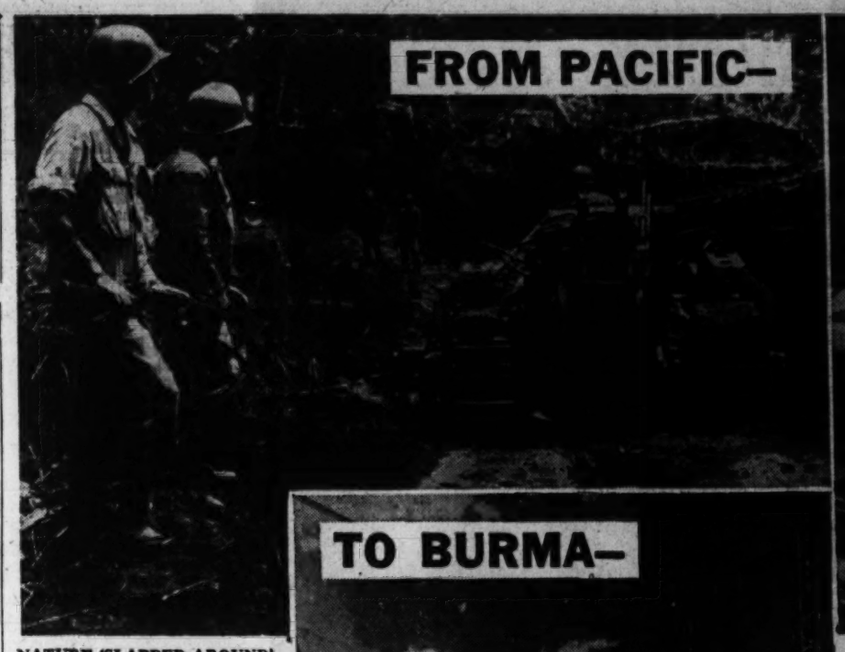
This scientist-soldier story, like any other thriller, came up with a surprise ending. By the time fighting stopped in the Pacific, the bulldozers had set the entomologists and botanists back on their heels.

The engineers slapped nature around with abandon, clearing away jungles, cutting out roadways, building airfields. And this new order, in turn, brought unexpected changes to some of the islands.

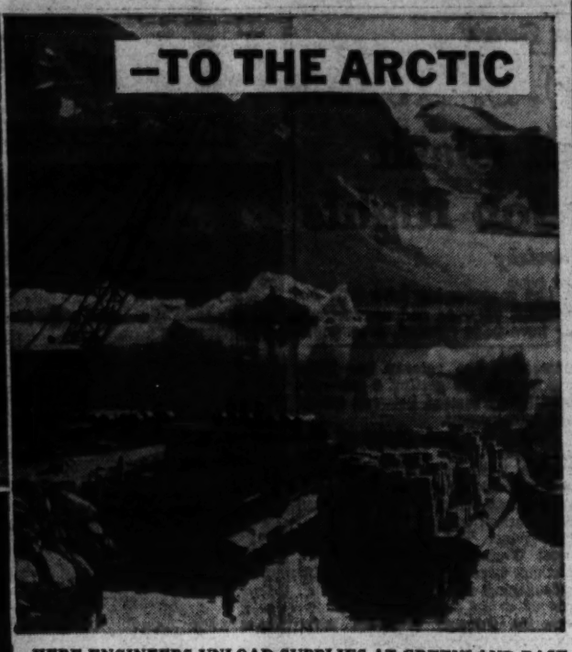
Malaria-bearing and other mosquitoes packed up and got out, helped along by breezes that never reached the dense growths before. Changes were noted in vegetation patterns, too.

It wasn't paradise anywhere, but improvements brought surprised experts in to take field notes on the evolutions they had started.

Next Sunday: Engineers in Combat.



NATURE 'SLAPPED AROUND'
. . . even jungles disappeared



HERE ENGINEERS UNLOAD SUPPLIES AT GREENLAND BASE
. . . they also did cold job in Aleutians and in Alaska

THIS 440-FOOT BAILEY BRIDGE IS ON STILWELL ROAD
. . . only part of mammoth Army construction program

GETTING OVER RHINE WAS NO JOB AT ALL FOR ARMY
. . . behind were big tasks in France, England, Africa

Farm Dreams, for Many, May Become Nightmare

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Staff Writer

A back-to-the-farm movement, reversing the wartime rush to the cities, is under way. But it looks as if there won't be enough room for all the farm seekers.

Thousands of discharged warworkers and former servicemen are going back to farm work. Many are returning because farming is their preferred occupation. Others are heading for the corn and the cotton because they find it difficult to get jobs in the cities.

The migration of some 6,300,000 people from farms in the five years 1940 to 1945 was the greatest in history. Some 4,650,000 civilians left farms to go to cities. More than 1,650,000 farm people went into the armed services.

A considerable number of the 8,000,000 persons who Reconversion Director John W. Snyder estimates may be unemployed next spring may be farm-minded. Government economists say "significant numbers" of warworkers have been buying land.

Prices Prohibitive

But Department of Agriculture officials say "the eventual demand for farms likely will be materially greater than the supply of good available farms."

There are signs also that opportunities for work as farm hands may be limited.

The high price of land will keep many from buying farms. State agricultural authorities, bankers and farmers themselves are warning prospective buyers "they can lose their shirts in this period of inflated land values."

In a Department of Agriculture poll a majority of Corn Belt farmers said they think anyone who does buy land now should make a very substantial down payment, preferably one half.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that for most farmers to "come out" on the land bought at wartime prices a price level for farm products approaching the 1925-1929 level must be maintained. This is lower than the recent level, but considerably higher than that of 1935-1939.

Fewer Produce More

Of the six million farms reported in the 1940 census, not more than half were sending substantial quantities of produce to the market. The top two million farms marketed 84 per cent of all products sold.

During the war the number of workers on farms compared with the number at work off farms was the smallest in history. Yet more food was produced than in any preceding period. Technical improvements indicate farm labor will become increasingly efficient, reducing the need for an increase in workers and acreage.

A survey made by the Army shows that 900,000 to 1,000,000 servicemen may seek farms and farm employment.

Relatively few veterans—perhaps 100,000—want jobs as farm hired men.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that "as many as one to one and one-half million farmers and other farm-worker jobs will be available in the first five years after the war."

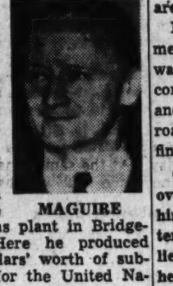
Many persons who have had no more farming experience than growing a small victory garden would like to acquire "dream farms." These "dream farms," say seasoned tillers of the soil, could easily turn out to be nightmares. Real farming, they emphasize, is a hard way to make a living. Cash returns are usually small and the price of farms now is dangerously high.

Human Insight Maguire's Key For Success

By Richard Tompkins

New York (AP).—Russell Maguire is applying "human engineering" to build an industrial empire.

Dapper, self-confident, Maguire concedes he knows nothing about the technical or mechanical phases of manufacturing; he says it is his knowledge of individual ability that keeps the wheels turning.



MAGUIRE

Maguire dug up almost his last dollar in 1939 to acquire a forgotten arms plant in Bridgeport, Conn. Here he produced 130 million dollars' worth of submachine guns for the United Nations.

With Army demands satisfied, the "Tommy Gun Tycoon" turned to other fields. Now he has a chain of 14 manufacturing plants scattered from Connecticut to Iowa and controls personally 11 other companies.

Puts People Together

Maguire explains his knack of salvaging neglected plants and turning them into profitable enterprises this way:

"It is the human equation. I know how to put people together and get them started. I chart a course, pick the men and give authority."

The president of Maguire Industries, Inc., served in the First World War; studied commercial law briefly, but found more interest in observing human nature, as he says, in "the school of hard knocks."

Maguire developed "a nose for a good deal" and says, "I can smell out a guy who knows what he's talking about."

Deal 5 Years Ago

U. S. Bases In Caribbean Still Busy

By Elton C. Fay

Atkinson Field, British Guiana—War's end leaves uncertain the future of the chain of air bases which the United States flung out 5000 miles across the Caribbean and down the Atlantic coastline—but these bases are still plenty busy now bringing soldiers back home from the European theater.

GEN. GEORGE

Through the base at Natal alone more than 35,000 GIs returned through August.

Except for Puerto Rico at the northern end, the bases are on foreign soil. Adolf A. Berle, jr., United States Ambassador to Brazil, said August 28 that this country intends to withdraw its Army forces from Brazil as soon as they have finished their job. High policy makers in Washington and London must decide the fate of the rest of the bases.

The bases fall into two categories: (1) those built under 99-year lease from Great Britain; (2) those built under a less sharply defined understanding with Brazil and the Netherlands.

Future Value Unknown

To a considerable degree the future value of the bases will depend upon the world peace structure and upon developments in the range and type of air striking power. Whatever their future, it is clear the United States has made an enormous investment.

This base, approximately midway in the chain, is typical. Here are 2600 station troops, about 500 air crewmen and about 300 civilians.

All day, all night transports disgorge travel-tired GIs for food and an hour's nap, then roar off to the north.

The base is immense, a city within itself, covering a dozen square miles. It is only 26 miles from Georgetown, on the coast.

Brazil Profits

What do residents of the countries and colonies where the bases are located think of them?

In a club of Brazilian businessmen opinion was divided. Some wanted to see the United States continue the great bases at Natal and Belem. By-products have been road nets, communication systems, financial income.

Others feel Brazil should take over and operate the bases. Behind this latter thought are matters of economics as well as belief that Brazil is able to defend herself. And military fields are logical answers to the problem of expanding domestic air lines.

To avoid the pitfalls of business competition Maj. Gen. Howard L. George's Air Transport Command has placed restrictions on the use of its fields. Loading and discharge by commercial lines is prohibited at some fields where competing companies might be involved.

Planes Reassuring

The base in British Guiana rates possibly only second to the Port of Georgetown in the industries of the colony. Folks in Georgetown speak of "our base." As in the case of Brazil, it has economic advantages for the colony. Also the insignia of a friendly United States on planes overhead may be a reassuring sight to the small colony.

The ambassadorial work of the Army Air Forces does not necessarily end with the war.

Atom Power to Top Electricity In Changing World in 20 Years

By John B. Curtis

Los Alamos, N. Mex. (AP).—Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, 41, credited by the War Department with being chiefly responsible for the atomic bomb, was a "little scared of what we had made." The director of the Los Alamos project, where much of the laboratory work was done, said it could be made "a matter of life or death for the world." As a scientist, he has no apologies for having achieved what the War Department described as "implementation of atomic energy for military purposes."

OPPENHEIMER

"It is fair to say that no scientist would be honestly or conscientiously a scientist if he believed that advancement of human knowledge were a bad thing," Dr. Oppenheimer said. "A scientist cannot hold back progress because of fears of what the world will do with his discoveries."

The slender, blue-eyed physicist, who longs to get back to his ranch 50 miles from here, expressed the belief that world changes in the next 20 years as the result of harnessing atomic power will be more marked than those wrought in the score of years following Faraday's work with electricity.

"I do not have the wisdom to say whether these changes will be more far-reaching than those brought about by electricity, but it is my conviction that this discovery will go very far," Dr. Oppenheimer asserted.

"American statesmen . . . should be able to use this discovery in bringing together the nations of the world so that the peace which the overwhelming masses of the world's people want may be achieved.

Possibilities Secret

"We were at war and it was necessary and right for us to make bombs. In peacetime, a small fraction of the effort which has been put forth on this aspect of our project can and will bring about many things of lasting benefit to enrich human life.

"These peacetime possibilities are secret at the moment. But responsible men in our Government are interested in them and are giving them study.

"If our discovery is wisely used politically, it may help to reduce the chances of future war. This is a matter for the statesmen—supported by the peoples of the world."

Dr. Oppenheimer said it is the profound hope of all the persons who contemplate working on peacetime application of atomic power "that the international situation will be such that it will not be necessary to keep their discoveries a secret."

Credits in U. S. to Aid Brazil As Customer—and Competitor

By John Hess

New York, (AP).—Brazil's industrial revolution, spurred by the release of war credits, machinery and transport, will make her not only a successful competitor of the United States and Great Britain, but an even better customer, says Percival Farquhar, veteran industrialist.

Farquhar, associated for 40 of his 80 years with development of Brazilian utilities, waterpower, railroads and steel, predicts swift growth in the industrialization of the country.

Will Buy Machinery

"Brazil exported much, but was able to import but little during the war," he said. "She has accumulated 500 million to 750 million dollars in credits in the United States and another huge amount in Britain. She intends to use the major portion of this money for machinery, but a considerable sum will be available for consumer goods."

Brazil, he points out, is a very different country from the one he visited for the first time in 1906. Then, with Dr. F. L. Pearson, he organized the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Co., which purchased one of Brazil's two electric trolley lines and a telephone company from a German concern and added several mule tramways and concessions to utilize Brazil's unexploited waterpower. Six years later he sold out his interest. Now the enterprise is a half-million-dollar utilities concern.

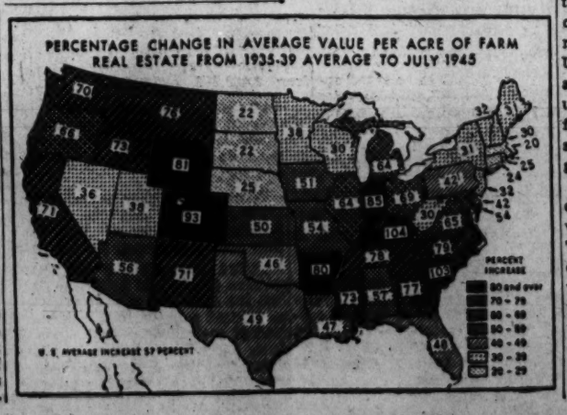
Farquhar then turned his attention to railroad and harbor development which brought him into lumber and other ventures to create traffic. Since 1931 he has made his home in Rio where he plans to return in September.

Faces Labor Shortage

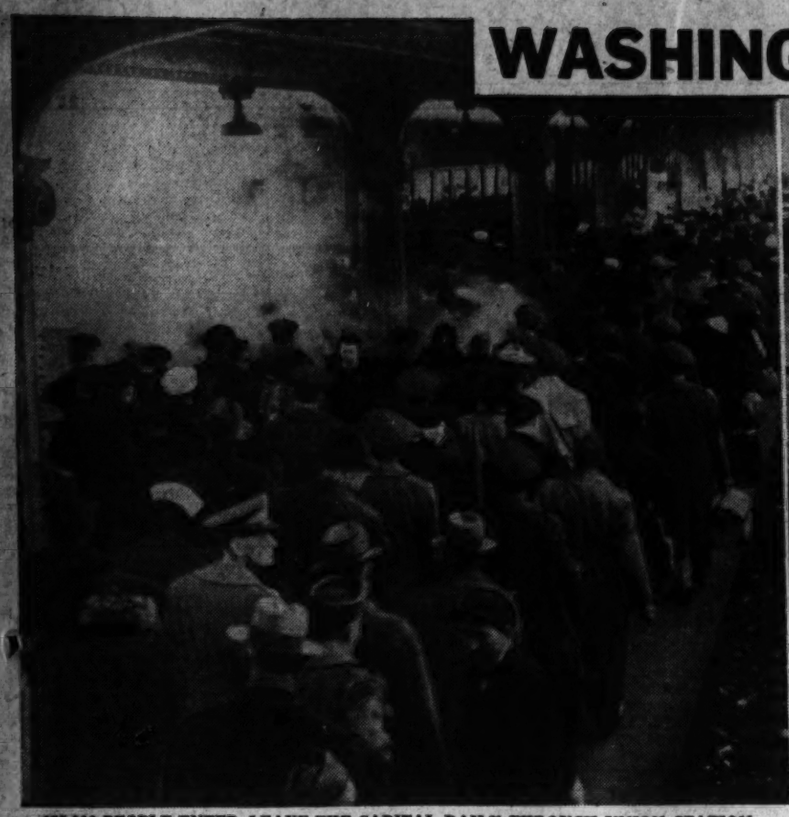
Brazil has come a long way from those early days, he recalls. Even in the 30's, Brazil had no employment problem and it now is facing a serious labor shortage.

"Perhaps mistakenly, she has followed United States immigration laws," said Farquhar. "During the war transport from Europe was a problem. Her chief source of labor remains the interior.

"The solution to the labor problem lies in mechanization. It is cheaper now to build a railroad by pick and shovel, but it takes longer and ties up more labor than it would with mechanized equipment. This means higher wages for more efficient, skilled help. The process is under way."


PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE FROM 1935-39 AVERAGE TO JULY 1945
U. S. AVERAGE INCREASE 57 PERCENT
PERCENT INCREASE
80 and over
70 - 79
60 - 69
50 - 59
40 - 49
30 - 39
20 - 29

WASHINGTON: Way Stop of the World



175,000 PEOPLE ENTER, LEAVE THE CAPITAL DAILY THROUGH UNION STATION
. . . this spot typifies wartime rush for most visitors, residents

NATIONAL AIRPORT CALLED "MOST IMPORTANT" BY CAA DURING WAR YEARS
. . .civilian travel tripled here, many notables also came and went

BUS TRAFFIC WAS QUADRUPLED IN, OUT OF NATION'S CAPITAL
. . . servicemen made up most of loads at all times

Man of 50-60 Really Grasps Changing Era

By Wilbur Forrest

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Men and women today in their late fifties or sixties have witnessed the most amazing transition during any era of world history: The automotive age, air age, communications age, the age of scientific medicine, the age of greater comfort through labor saving and an eruption of scientific wonders culminating in radar and the atomic bomb.

ARNOLD

The alert though aging American citizen notes he has financed three American wars.

But back in his youth he lived in a bland era of peace known as the horse-and-buggy days. He saw rubber tires first make horse-drawn vehicles easier riding; the telephone come into general use and the advent of the hairpin-in-a-bottle incandescent electric light. He saw central heating slowly replace the pot-bellied stove

Railroads Keep Pace

Then there was the automobile and hard-surfaced highway systems which changed the face of the country.

Railroads kept pace. The oldtime locomotive, gave way to a streamlined version. Vacuum cleaners replaced the broom and labor-saving electrical gadgets made family life easier. The veteran recalls how the first heavier-than-air airplane flight was received with deep skepticism. He has lived to see a radio in every home, no matter how humble. He will see this in television.

Our farmers have lived to see the wisdom of rebuilding soil by crop rotation. Crops came to be planted and tilled and harvested by machine.

There are those who recall the dropping of the first bomb by Germans from Zeppelins during the first World War, tiny one-man tanks, the first group of 150 planes aflight on a mass bomber mission.

Oldsters have moved from a four-cornered age to a streamlined era, from hoopskirts to slacks, heavy metals to plastics, from government spending in millions to billions, from epidemic death to life with sulfa, penicillin and plasma, from nationalism to internationalism.

We know what war is and what the next war will mean. Will following generations know this?

Some wonders of half a century gently filtered into the public consciousness. Others exploded with a "bang." The wireless telegraph was thrust into public attention with a dramatic story of crime detection.

Movements Described

An obscure middle-aged London dentist named Crippen murdered his wife and disappeared with his secretary. Scotland Yard located the couple on a Canadian liner bound for Montreal.

From the Atlantic Ocean the story broke upon the world. Ship's officers described daily by wireless the movements of the guilty couple.

As the ship docked, newspapers told of their astonishment as they walked ashore into the arms of the law. It was the first case in which radio had been used for crime detection.

The public is today inured to startling developments. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, made announcements last month which even to this day are hard to believe. He told of superbombers capable of striking any part of the world from American bases, of pilotless craft faster than sound guided to targets at any part of the world from any part of the world; of missiles guided by attraction; of improved atomic bombs destructive "beyond the wildest nightmares of the imagination." If 50 years ago some General Arnold had insisted on such views he would have been hurried to Bellevue for observation. Gen. Billy Mitchell was court-martialed for less after World War I.

Gigantic Job Accomplished Despite Shortages In Rolling Stock, Personnel

Trains, Planes, Buses Carry 200 Million To, From War Capital

By John F. Gerrity

DURING the war years nearly one and one half times the population of the entire United States passed through the city's principal gateways—Union Station, Washington National Airport and Greyhound and Trailways bus stations.

The most impressive fact about this—besides the great volume of business—is that each gateway, and the transportation companies serviced by them, did the job with but two major additions to physical equipment.

In fact, in many cases much prewar equipment was lost either by outright surrender to the Government, as was the case with planes, or through necessary earmarking of much of their rolling stock for use of the military services.

Trains, planes and buses practically mothered that lush war baby —"Overtime." For 1342 war days and for a considerable period before that, every possible facility of the companies worked on a 24-hour day. At the same time all suffered the pinch of labor shortages.

Union Station Swamped

THE Washington Terminal Co., which operates Union Station, went on a complete wartime basis at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, December 7, 1941. Then, as now, five major rail systems used the station: Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern, and Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, plus trains from numerous other railroads which used those tracks.

Travel in and out of the Nation's Capital had been on the upgrade since 1937. And from lessons learned in 1917 company officials knew that a veritable avalanche would hit the station once war was formally declared.

They began to plan for the job to come.

First, long steps toward departmentalizing ticket sales and streamlining information services were taken. Special windows were set up for coach and Pullman passengers. Heavily traveled intercity trains—Washington to Philadelphia and Washington to New York, for example — necessitated still more windows.

For the heavy-traveling Government employes other booths were set up, principally to give the men and women engaged in important Government missions a few extra minutes when minutes were precious.

Nearly 5000 employes are needed to keep the Washington Terminal running. In 1941, the ticket-selling force for the entire station numbered 31. There were 26 information clerks and 17 Pullman reservation clerks. Today there are 140 ticket sellers; 124 information specialists and 174 reservation clerks.

In order to enlist and train these men and women, early in the game the station set up a manpower committee and a station training school.

Today the committee and school still function, primarily to reemploy returned veterans and give them refresher courses or training for better jobs.

Everything Skyrockets

Washington Terminal Co., the first railroad company to employ women, had on its rolls on Pearl Harbor day only 65 women, mostly in clerical and secretarial jobs. Today nearly 1300 women are employed—and they do every imaginable job from selling soft drinks to greasing power shafts on giant locomotives.

But personnel was only one angle to the expansion program required to handle the 175,000 who enter and leave the city daily through the station. Baggage and telephone facilities were greatly enlarged. Dining rooms, rest rooms and barber shops were either built or rebuilt.

To speed visitors in and out of the station, the company, working with the District Traffic Department, mapped new traffic lanes to accommodate the 40 taxicabs that pass through the station each minute.

No company official last week dared to guess how many servicemen had used the station—but all were agreed that if the "guessing game" started, it would begin with "millions."

In May, 1942, the Presidential Reception Room was converted into a servicemen's lounge, since then has never closed its doors. At this week's end more than six million soldiers, sailors and marines had used the room, which in peacetime was lucky if it housed 200 persons twice a year.

Late in December, 1941, station officials also set up a quick lunch canteen for servicemen. Last week patrons topped the seven million mark.

Union Station, whose revenues from operations last year exceeded those of 78 Class I railroads, is virtually a complete city. To a large extent it furnishes its own electric power and heat. It manufactures its own ice and from its own well flows 40 million gallons of water daily—nearly half of the amount needed.

There are some really human aspects, too. In a two room "hospital," equipped for minor surgery, real "war babies" have been born. The station prides itself with the scope of its services, including finding lost relatives in Washington, minding children, getting hotel reservations.

Airport 'Most Important'

WASHINGTON can be proud that throughout the war years the operation of its Government-owned National Airport did not cost the taxpayers one cent. Actually, when the revenues for 1945 are finally computed there will be a small profit.

Just six months before the start of the war, the airport opened its runways for business. Since that time the average number of passengers flown into and out of the city each month has tripled. Last July nearly 75,000 passengers passed through the terminal—from civilian airlines alone.

Today airport officials face the fact that, while the four-year-old elaborate terminal and hangars did a yeoman job during the war, they are in need of almost complete rebuilding—so great are the strides made in aviation.

In evaluating its war job, the Civil Aeronautics Authority said "Washington's airport has become the most important in the world."

Five major airlines—Transcontinental Western, American, Eastern, Pennsylvania Central and Northwest (and Army and Navy Transport Commands) use the airport's facilities. Nearly 500 civilian and service transports arrive and depart daily—an average of about two planes landing or taking off every minute.

When it is realized that the total number of transports owned by all airlines in the Nation is only 360, a better idea of the extent to which planes and the airport are used can be achieved.

Through the war years, more than two million passengers were flown by airlines into Washington. And during this time the companies did not always have 360 planes. In 1943, when the government drafted planes for special missions they were left with only 168—and greatly increased business. Only in November, 1944, did they reacquire any of those planes.

Similar shortages in airport and hangar facilities—with an ever-mounting passenger, mail and freight load—also dogged the National Airport.

Building Crowded

Today hangars are so crowded with planes demanding service and normal maintenance that if present conditions were to continue, officials estimate that airlines would soon find it unprofitable to operate in or out of Washington.

The airport building itself is crowded to top capacity. Corridors have been converted into offices and in many cases disassociated functions are jammed into single rooms.

As in every other business intimately connected with the war, the human element was stretched to maximum. Pilots' air hours were increased to 100 a month. Previously only 85 had been permitted. Ground and maintenance crews were rushed to keep in condition planes consistently flying "capacity" loads and flying, also, three hours a day more than usual.

To service the five airlines the airport has a staff of about 180, approximately the same as it had in 1941, and in four years the only new facility added has been the terminal built by Army Transport Command, which is used solely by ATC.

In pointing out the fact that the airport costs the Government nothing to operate, officials add that if it were permitted incomes such as enjoyed by other airports its profit would be impressive. For example, $12,500 monthly rental is paid by ATC to La Guardia Field. Washington gets nothing. In most airports control tower expense is borne jointly by airlines or assumed by CAA. In Washington control towers are an airport operating expense.

In short, all income earned from airlines' rents and revenues from concessions exceeds the annual Federal appropriation for the airport's operation.

Bus Load Quadrupled

THE problems with which the Greyhound and Trailway Bus Cos. wrestled during the war were fairly typical of those other transportation companies had to face trying to do a quadrupled business with the same or less "rolling stock" and considerably less personnel.

Throughout the four years more than 20 million passengers were handled by both bus stations, an average of about 4½ million a year or approximately four times the number carried in 1938.

For the first 2½ years new buses were practically unattainable. Two subsidiaries of Greyhound, the Pennsylvania Co., which acquired 15, and the Richmond Co., that bought 45, were able to add to a fleet of 120 about 13 months ago.

Because of obsolete buses maintenance work tripled. This was eased in part by a half-million-dollar addition to garage facilities at 1345 New York ave. ne., but a static labor supply offered many problems.

The number of garagemen and mechanics stayed fairly constant, but all were required to work weeks that sometimes averaged more than 80 hours.

Taking care of servicemen's travel was one of the bus companies' biggest jobs. A survey of passenger loads for all companies reveals 80 per cent of weekend and 50 per cent of midweek customers were servicemen.

There isn't a Washingtonian today who cannot recall the usual Sunday night line that seemed to stand for hours curled around New York ave. running south for more than a block on 12th st. But few Washingtonians have a clear idea of just how many servicemen actually were in that line.

A sample Sunday night run (July 15) from Washington, Richmond and Norfolk shows what the men who run bus companies were trying to do:

At 6 p. m. the first bus scheduled was made up into 15 sections (in other words, 15 buses), with 689 passengers crowded aboard. Three hours later another scheduled bus, mushroomed into 20 sections, carried 902 passengers. A third at 11 p. m. was made up in 13 sections, carried 572. Total for the three runs—that in peacetime might have amounted to 200 passengers—was 2163, or about four average sized train loads.

Shortages Hit Hard

Servicemen's weekend business, bus companies' officials point out, was marked by the fact that all seemed to leave at almost the same time having to be back at duty stations at the same time. Even this extreme concentration of demand dared not interrupt regular schedules at other hours.

Movement of selectees from Washington also was largely handled by buses. Just last month, when Selective Service was at low ebb, more than 77,000 men were sent out on Richmond buses alone.

As with the other transporting companies, personnel shortages were big obstacles in keeping the buses rolling. ODT regulations, especially the national speed limit, also imposed great hardships from a personnel viewpoint, for slower movement meant drivers could drive fewer runs.

Conservative estimates of time lost this way is about one third. Add to that ICC regulations restricting drivers to 10 hours driving a day and you get a real picture of the problem.

Normally, bus companies plan on replacing about 20 per cent of their equipment annually. Only two companies—Pennsylvania and Richmond—were able even to approach that during the war. As buses grew older and more travel worn, maintenance demands skyrocketed. There was another problem. Tools and parts were scarce. Some were impossible to get. As a result it became necessary to remake parts and in some cases to manufacture them by hand.

Rubber for tires was another headache. But despite the shortage, bus companies boast today that, throughout the war, utmost safety was maintained by never putting a synthetic rubber tire on a front wheel. They also thank war restrictions for teaching them methods in rubber conservation—methods that will serve them in good stead in the future.

ATC Transportation of Leaders Tops All in Secrecy—and Interest

WITH the Nation's Capital the center of world affairs, it was natural that headquarters for the Army's Air Transport Command should be set up at the National Airport. While most of it was top-drawer secret, traffic that moved through ATC was probably the most interesting of all during the war years.

Originally known as the 503d AAF Base, but more frequently referred to as the "Brass Hat Command," ATC channeled through the city most of the world's great. It was a common thing to see half-hangared transports, standing by with motors running, waiting for some VIP (ATC for Very Important Person) to arrive in a heavily curtained car, bound for some battle front or other country's capital—people like the late President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, General Marshall and Admiral King. ATC piled up nearly two million air miles on Foreign Special Missions. In domestic service ATC has flown out of Washington planes which totaled more than two million air miles.

Automotive Industry Expects Labor to Be Biggest Problem Despite Half-Million 'Extra Population' in Detroit Area

By David J. Wilkie

Associated Press Automotive Editor

DETROIT—The nation's automobile industry, gathering momentum slowly in its return to peacetime competitive activity, sees labor as its biggest problem.

Immediately ahead lies a market for at least 10 million new passenger automobiles, and beyond that probably is a stabilized demand for four million vehicles annually.

The industry has money and will have better materials and machinery with which to create the four and one-quarter billion dollar segment of America's industrial fabric. But whether it and labor can find a common ground, is more uncertain today than ever.

Labor and management in the car industry teamed together to turn out over 26 billion dollars worth of war materiel in three and one-half years. But the wartime effort was carried out on what had all the earmarks of an armed truce. There were numerous strikes, most of which the United Automobile Workers (CIO) denounced as unauthorized.

Wants Guaranteed Wage

Both sides took time out to indulge in a slugging duel before the Mead Senatorial Wartime Investigating Committee. Company executives accused the union of attempting to usurp management functions and union heads charged management with trying to break up the unions. Thus was the groundwork laid for a possible postwar management-labor battle.

VJ-Day brought immediate withdrawal by the UAW-CIO of its no-strike pledge and demands upon the "Big Three" of the car industry —General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—for a 30-per-cent wage increase. The union indicated it planned to make the demand industry-wide.

Its million members intends to drive for a guaranteed annual wage. Long sought to break the Little Steel Formula, maintaining increases have not kept pace with the rising cost of living.

Management already has asserted, on the basis of present material and wage costs, it must be permitted a sharp rise in the retail price of its product or operate at a loss.

Suffers Growing Pains

The industry has ear-marked approximately one billion dollars for postwar rehabilitation and expansion. General Motors is prepared to spent 500 million dollars; Ford Motor Co., 150 million dollars and Chrysler 50 million dollars.

Labor is not Detroit's only problem. Another is people—a half million of them. Approximately 300,000 are Detroiters eventually coming home from the war. The rest are the war's "in-migrants," largely from the South.

For five years the Nation's fourth largest city—1940 population 1,624,000—has suffered growing pains. The city's population itself increased no more than 30,000, but the so-called Detroit-Willow Run area, embracing suburbs and small cities within Detroit's orbit, represents the total problem. The area's population leaped by 200,000—from 2,458,000 to 2,658,000.

PART OF CROWDS SEEKING DETROIT JOBS THIS WEEK
. . . question now: how many will stay in the area?

Thousands of migrants have gone home but authorities agree Detroit has many months, perhaps years, to go before getting back to normal.

There are now an estimated 215,000 Negroes in Detroit proper, a wartime increase of some 65,000. Together with other in-migrants, the new Negro residents contribute to the employment problem.

At one time during the war civilian employment in the Detroit area was more than 400,000 greater than the peak peacetime figure. Can reconversion keep many of those added workers employed?

R. L. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), predicts that postwar unemployment may go as high as 250,000 to 300,000.

There is no figure on the number of in-migrants who will remain.

The Detroit "Population Committee," a representative citizens group, says most prefer to stay here and that places must be found for them in industry.

That presents another problem. Employers admit concern over the adaptability of the new help to the competitive nature of the motorcar industry and production speed.

Despite the apparent mountain of troubles ahead, however, John R. Stewart, member of the Population Committee, says Detroit will be able to support a population "considerably over the 1940 figure."

New Equipment For Business In Production

New York (AP).—The office equipment industry has begun the huge task of replenishing the business world's supply of typewriters, office machines and furniture—a project they estimate will take three to four years.

Biggest pent-up demand is for typewriters. Industry sources estimate more than two million new typewriters are needed, compared with a normal prewar annual volume of 750,000.

Some for Holiday

There will be little if any change between the immediate prewar typewriter and that to come on the market within the next several months. Portable typewriters will not be available as quickly as the standard type, but some will be produced in time for Christmas.

Photographic recording machines are being produced in large quantities for civilian use now that lenses have been released.

Study New Items

Addressograph-Multigraph has commenced making civilian deliveries but said it is difficult to get raw materials. That company also has introduced for business use a war-developed writing and figuring machine used in computing totals on Government allotment checks.

International Business Machines Corp. is doing extensive research on the radio electric typewriter and is conducting experiments in ultra short wave transmissions.

15,000 Idle, But Jobs Open In Bridgeport

By Sigrid Arne

Associated Press Staff Writer

Bridgeport, Conn.—The little fellow in denim was waiting to sign up for unemployment compensation. Three days before he had been riveting Corsairs.

McLEVY

He grinned as he spotted Leroy Downs, Bridgeport's war manpower director.

"Hi, boss," he said. "Guess the merry-go-round broke down."

Bridgeport, like other factory towns, has a real conversion job on its hands. It was a war boom town. Its factories turned out planes, torpedoes, bullets, searchlights, bazookas.

Bridgeport's path back to peace is probably typical of what's going on in other such factory towns.

Few Take Compensation

It's switching to washing machines, toasters, cigarette lighters, corsets, phonograph records, electric heaters. It will continue to make some bullets. And, since it had before-the-war orders for planes, it expects to keep on making some. How many no one knows, and that's the town's biggest headache because the Chance-Vought plant (Corsairs) had some 12,000 on the payroll.

Right now the city is in a strange state of suspended animation. It is estimated there will be as many as 25,000 unemployed. The population is about 180,000.

But while 15,000 or so are wondering whether they'll get peacetime jobs, 800 jobs are going begging on the United States Employment Service's books, and only 6000 have signed up for unemployment compensation.

There's general optimism. The city's leaders are banking on two circumsances to pull them through.

1. They think the city's diversified products will give their factories a chance to go back to the old customers.

2. Everyone thinks hopefully that the people who came here for war jobs—"will go back."

There's some evidence they will. Bridgeport hit its war peak in July, 1943, when it had 90,000 on the payroll. When Japan surrendered there were 86,000 working. No one knows where the others went.

Since VJ-Day there have been some bright spots. General Electric cleaned its bazooka department, in two weeks rolled its first washing machines off the line. "Nonessential" plants are asking for workers. Nearby Danbury is hunting workers. However, these requests come in only by the hundreds.

Predict 50,000 Payroll

The many predictions—by manufacturers, WMC, the U. S. Employment Service—point to a payroll of 50,000, as against 40,000 prewar. What happens to the other 16,000 who were working on VJ-Day is uncertain.

None of these figures take into account the young military who will come back: some 28,000 for this area.

There's hope the service businesses will open up jobs.

Connecticut's unemployment compensation is a maximum of $23 a week for 18 weeks. There's about 200 million dollars in the city's savings accounts.

But there may be trouble over pay scales, and paychecks no longer will include "time-and-a-half."

The city's famous little Socialist mayor, Jasper McLevy, says some public works may be needed. But he says Bridgeport can't plan until it knows whether Congress will help.

Through it all there's an air of patience and a drive toward cooperation. CIO and AFL representatives together visited WMC's Downs to ask that he form an overall county committee—of labor, employers, mayors and farmers—to plan together for the reconversion rapids ahead. They'll start work this month.

U. S. Army Engineers Break All Records in War Job

Construction Reaches Astronomical Figures

By George Connery

U. S. Army Engineers have just about finished an incredible job. From the beginning it was the largest program of its kind ever undertaken and it grew with the war.

To keep up with their responsibilities the Engineers expanded until they now number 700,000 officers and enlisted men. They had to be big to accomplish what they did and to do it so fast. They had to be competent, on the whole, to do it so expertly.

LIEUT. GEN. REYBOLD
. . . he's Engineers' boss

From the Aleutians to the Rhine, at least half the countries of the world felt their impact. America's Army Engineers broke all volume records in virtually every field of construction and management they were required to enter.

The Army Engineers:

1. Handled the greatest construction program in the world's history in the continental United States simultaneously starting an overseas schedule only slightly smaller.
2. Purchased or leased more real estate in separate plots than any other group or individual in history.
3. Built several times more airfields than existed in the world prior to 1940, after first inventing or developing special machinery and material needed to make such speed possible.
4. Built railways and highways, here and overseas, at a rate that dwarfs every previous transportation program.
5. In cooperation with the Navy and the British, perfected landing techniques and equipment that revolutionized strategy and changed oceans into invasion highways.
6. Collected and applied scientific knowledge to every invasion area or potential troop concentration zone. Consequently we knew more about the geology of Saipan than the Japs, knew better where to drill for water in Sicily than did Sicilians.

How did they do it? The Engineers' shortest explanation is horsepower, horsepower and more horsepower, plus the scientific approach.

Figures Staggering

Their specific accomplishments include:

In one job, the Ledo-Burma road, moving enough dirt to make an earthen wall 10 feet high and 3 feet thick from New York to San Francisco.

Building within 100 days a $4,500,000 plant at Tulsa that would take a year under normal schedules. (Construction was ordered April 23, 1944. Grading started that day. The architect's contract was let the next. By May 12 all major material contracts had been signed.)

Purchase of 23,202,725,975 board feet of lumber, enough to circle the world 168 times with hoops 1-foot wide, to build nearly a million and a half eight-room houses or to fill a freight train 11,503 miles long.

Lumber purchase was typical of the Engineers' problems. Established procedure was used for procuring lumber for four of the first large camps, with this result: Three hundred thousand sheets of paper for compilation of bids, 250,000 prices submitted, 20 typists kept busy writing telegrams alone, an abstract sheet 5 feet wide and 120 feet long.

Auction Plan Used

An "auction plan" was substituted. Under it officers gathered producers together, usually regionally, read off Government requirements, accepted bids (starting with the lowest) until every board-foot needed had been contracted for. Within 10 minutes the wholesaler or producer, by telephone, could set his mills to work.

Everything considered, if they pulled some prize boners at various stops along the line, it may be they're entitled to them. Three of the principal questionable projects pinned onto the Army Engineers are Canol, the Alaskan Highway and the Pan American Highway.

Statistics and accusations concerning the famous three still are flying about. But if the Engineers were shortsighted on these jobs, so were high-level planners when they decided to buy the three expensive but comforting insurance policies.

In wartime the Engineers claim few records for saving taxpayers' dollars. All of their big assignments had a time-target. It was a case of trading money for days.

Engineers necessarily work more than they fight—but not harder. Their three Congressional Medals of Honor were awarded posthumously. Fifty-four of their units won Presidential Combat Citations, three of them getting the honor three times. When the Second Amphibious Brigade stormed ashore on Corregidor it was its seventy-third combat landing. Another unit made more than a score of landings behind the Jap lines on New Guinea in a year.

Nothing Unconventional

To the Engineers, nothing is unconventional if it works. They're distinguished by a great deal of know-how and a great lack of kowtow. This applies in full measure to their boss, Lieut. Gen. Eugene Reybold, who sits in an office in the new War Department building when he has to. Reybold got his engineering degree at Delaware College, 1903.

In the war's first two years the Army Engineers grew by 4000 per cent. Even the Air Forces went up only 3500 per cent, while the Army's overall increase was a comparatively insignificant 500 per cent.

Where did the Engineers come from?

Highly-trained Regular Army officers, of course, provided a thin framework of leadership. The draft poured in hundreds of thousands of men, only a small percentage of whom had engineer training. More than 22,500 officers were trained and commissioned. Thousands of enlisted men were trained for 250 specialities, from instrument repairmen to drivers.

Thousands of today's best engineer officers were picked this way:

"Bill Dill came into my office here in 1942," Reybold relates. "He was from Arkansas. His family had been in the sand and gravel business for years. I knew he was a good man,—big and rugged, he even looked like an Army engineer. I called in my personnel officer and told him: 'This man is going to be a captain. Don't let him get out of town. Get him over to the hospital for an examination and put him in uniform.'

"The next time I saw Bill Dill was at Guadalcanal. He was doing a hell of a swell job, as I knew he'd do. He was a lieutenant colonel then, probably is a colonel now. Somewhere along the line I guess he went to school and learned about soldiering."

This catch-as-catch-can system of getting officers, though effective, couldn't survive. The Navy came into competition with its full-scale campaign for Seabees. An additional factor was the War Department's insistence, about the same time, that young graduates of officer candidate schools should get the breaks. But by then the engineers were rolling.

Bomb Emphasized Job

Disclosure that the engineer-directed Manhattan District wasn't a district at all but a tremendous atom bomb-producing organization turned the public's attention momentarily toward what the engineers had done in this country.

Engineers themselves single out Brig. Gen. T. F. Farrell's role in the atomic project as a suggestion of how a good engineer officer is expected to handle any situation. Five months ago Farrell was chief construction engineer for the China-India-Burma theater. But he was called back and made deputy to Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, director of "Manhattan District." So valuable is Farrell considered that he and Groves are not permitted to ride the same plane. If anything happens to Groves, Farrell is ready to take over.

That extensive and still highly secret program, however, actually accounted for less than one fifth of the engineers' construction in continental United States. The total was $10,884,186,000; the atomic bomb's share, two billion.

It's hardly accurate to look at this 11 billion dollars as descriptive of what Army Engineers have done, General Reybold cautions. "We didn't do all that," he said. "Industry pitched in. We let industry know what we wanted, we guided and directed. But it was teamwork."

This continental-construction figure included 2973 camps, airfields, storage depots, hospitals, ports of embarkation, harbor defenses and fortifications. In addition, the Engineers put up 300 major industrial plants for munitions manufacture and hundreds of other structures. They provided housing and training facilities for 5,300,000 troops at one time. At the request of the Air Forces, they went into astronomical figures, preparing 198 million square yards of runways and 71 million of parking aprons.

Real Estate Handled

With their other titles, the Engineers are the world's biggest real estate operators, doing a little more than half their business in this country. In the last five years they took over more than 38 million acres. Plots vary from a three-quarter - million - acre bombing range to corners no larger than a kitchen for antiaircraft installations.

Leases totaled 30,884, with peak annual rentals of $87,916,000, but 35 million of this now has been sold or released to the owners. The Engineer Corps also has on its books more than two billion dollars in overseas real estate, much of which ultimately must be disposed of.

A big-time landlord, General Reybold has all the typical responsibilities and headaches. Besides this, he and his Engineers have a few million special chores, such obligations as these:

Housekeeping and servicing equivalent to that required for Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, San Francisco and Baltimore combined. Engineers serve as everything from faucet fixers to city managers.

They were required to set up and maintain school houses and railroads; to swat mosquitoes, to argue about telephone bills, get garbage collected.

The maintenance job in statistics: 12,550 miles of sewer lines, 4260 of railroads, 2860 of gas lines, 212,860 of water mains and 1590 of steam lines; coal enough to fill 788 miles of railroad cars, 18 tanker loads of fuel oil.

It was—and is—a good season for improvisations in the Army Engineers. One of their gadgets is the "inductance," a floating power plant capable of pulling up to a dock and supplying a small city with all the electricity it needs.

It has been said America went to war on a tractor. Part of the Engineer job was to procure them—crawler tractors, rubber-tire mounted cranes, steamshovels—for all the armed services as well as for lend-lease. By getting production more than doubled between 1942 and 1945, Engineers were able to purchase 100,000 of the crawler type at $1,150,000,000, 16,000 cranes and shovels at $325,000,000.

Research and development of equipment and technique are a major responsibility of the corps, requiring the closet coordination between Engineers at home and those in combat areas. If that sounds a little stuffy, here are two examples that don't:

In 1942 the biggest thing that went over the side of an African invasion ship off shore was a 37-mm. gun. This made landing too slow and dangerous. Could Army Engineers speed it up? Their solution was a ship-to-dump chain made up of shipboard cranes, landing nets, ducks (amphibious trucks), beach cranes and finally, trucks. The latter carried each net-load to a specific dump, determined by the character of the load. This system got 100,000 tons ashore the first 10 days at Lingayen Gulf.

Philippines Problem

The Philippines are more water than land, 7000 comparatively roadless islands often separated by open ocean and cut through with rivers and swamps. Yet a heavy, mechanized American Army made fast time across and around them.

One reason was the "M," or LCM, named by Army Engineer Special Brigades. It's 56 feet long, doesn't look like much, but the M can: make good headway through rough waters, take open-ocean runs of up to 100 miles, push up on landing beaches, ascend almost any creek. It also can turn itself into a small destroyer by taking a tank on board, or become an amphibious fire department by lowering its ramp for a fire truck.

Other products of Engineers' research and development program include: Light-weight aluminum airfield landing mats, armored cabs for bulldozer operators, tankdozers, portable pipeline systems that, under favorable conditions, can be laid at more than 50 miles a day.

Engineers have a unique record for getting groups and individuals together, channeling efforts and fitting the final product together and on time. Thanks largely to this, American forces went into landing operations with, in most cases, more actual knowledge of the land's physical characteristics than the enemy himself had, although he may have spent years preparing to defend it.

Under engineer supervision, old-line civilian agencies, such as U. S. Geological Survey, threw their Ph.D's, into campaigns, even sending some of them in teams to the Philippines, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. Where aerial reconnaissance stopped, Ph.D's. started. Air photos couldn't detect soil texture or subsoil characteristics. But our experts could.

These scientists furnished pre-invasion reports on terrain appreciation, soil characteristics, beaches and obstacles, water supply and sources, base course and surfacing material, disposal of garbage, river crossings, forest resources, probable offshore conditions, plans of strategic bridges, harbors, roads and airfields.

Changes Amazing

This scientist-soldier story, like any other thriller, came up with a surprise ending. By the time fighting stopped in the Pacific, the bulldozers had set the entomologists and botanists back on their heels.

The engineers slapped nature around with abandon, clearing away jungles, cutting out roadways, building airfields. And this new order, in turn, brought unexpected changes to some of the islands.

Malaria-bearing and other mosquitoes packed up and got out, helped along by breezes that never reached the dense growths before. Changes were noted in vegetation patterns, too.

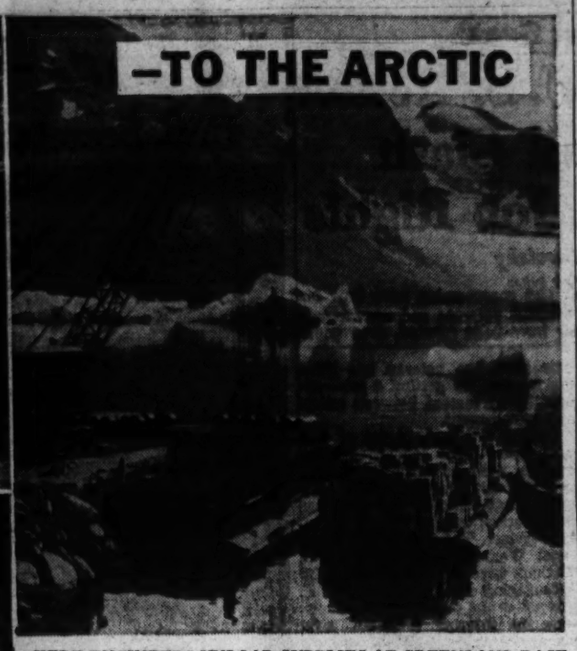
It wasn't paradise anywhere, but improvements brought surprised experts in to take field notes on the evolutions they had started.

Next Sunday: Engineers in Combat.

NATURE 'SLAPPED AROUND'
. . . even jungles disappeared

THIS 440-FOOT BAILEY BRIDGE IS ON STILWELL ROAD
. . . only part of mammoth Army construction program

GETTING OVER RHINE WAS NO JOB AT ALL FOR ARMY
. . . behind were big tasks in France, England, Africa



HERE ENGINEERS UNLOAD SUPPLIES AT GREENLAND BASE
. . . they also did cold job in Aleutians and in Alaska

Farm Dreams, for Many, May Become Nightmare

By Alexander R. George
Associated Press Staff Writer

A back-to-the-farm movement, reversing the wartime rush to the cities, is under way. But it looks as if there won't be enough room for all the farm seekers.

Thousands of discharged warworkers and former servicemen are going back to farm work. Many are returning because farming is their preferred occupation. Others are heading for the corn and the cotton because they find it difficult to get jobs in the cities.

The migration of some 6,300,000 people from farms in the five years 1940 to 1945 was the greatest in history. Some 4,650,000 civilians left farms to go to cities. More than 1,650,000 farm people went into the armed services.

A considerable number of the 8,000,000 persons who Reconversion Director John W. Snyder estimates may be unemployed next spring may be farm-minded. Government economists say "significant numbers" of warworkers have been buying land.

Prices Prohibitive

But Department of Agriculture officials say "the eventual demand for farms likely will be materially greater than the supply of good available farms."

There are signs also that opportunities for work as farm hands may be limited.

The high price of land will keep many from buying farms. State agricultural authorities, bankers and farmers themselves are warning prospective buyers "they can lose their shirts in this period of inflated land values."

In a Department of Agriculture poll a majority of Corn Belt farmers said they think anyone who does buy land now should make a very substantial down payment, preferably one half.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated that for most farmers to "come out" on the land bought at wartime prices a price level for farm products approaching the 1925-1929 level must be maintained. This is lower than the recent level, but considerably higher than that of 1935-1939.

Fewer Produce More

Of the six million farms reported in the 1940 census, not more than half were sending substantial quantities of produce to the market. The top two million farms marketed 84 per cent of all products sold.

During the war the number of workers on farms compared with the number at work off farms was the smallest in history. Yet more food was produced than in any preceding period. Technical improvements indicate farm labor will become increasingly efficient, reducing the need for an increase in workers and acreage.

A survey made by the Army shows that 900,000 to 1,000,000 servicemen may seek farms and farm employment.

Relatively few veterans—perhaps 100,000—want jobs as farm hired men.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that "as many as one to one and one-half million farmers and other farm-worker jobs will be available in the first five years after the war."

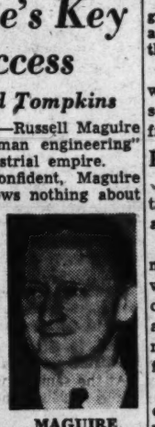
Many persons who have had no more farming experience than growing a small victory garden would like to acquire "dream farms." These "dream farms," say seasoned tillers of the soil, could easily turn out to be nightmares. Real farming, they emphasize, is a hard way to make a living, cash returns are usually small and the price of farms now is dangerously high.

Human Insight Maguire's Key For Success

By Richard Tompkins

New York (AP).—Russell Maguire is applying "human engineering" to build an industrial empire.

Dapper, self-confident, Maguire concedes he knows nothing about the technical or mechanical phases of manufacturing; he says it is his knowledge of individual ability that keeps the wheels turning.



MAGUIRE

Maguire dug up almost his last dollar in 1939 to acquire a forgotten arms plant in Bridgeport, Conn. Here he produced 130 million dollars' worth of submachine guns for the United Nations.

With Army demands satisfied, the "Tommy Gun Tycoon" turned to other fields. Now he has a chain of 14 manufacturing plants scattered from Connecticut to Iowa and controls personally 11 other companies.

Puts People Together

Maguire explains his knack of salvaging neglected plants and turning them into profitable enterprises this way:

"It is the human equation. I know how to put people together and get them started. I chart a course, pick the men and give authority."

The president of Maguire Industries, Inc., served in the First World War; studied commercial law briefly, but found more interest in observing human nature, as he says, in "the school of hard knocks."

Maguire developed "a nose for a good deal" and says, "I can smell out a guy who knows what he's talking about."

Deal 5 Years Ago

U. S. Bases In Caribbean Still Busy

By Elton C. Fay

Atkinson Field, British Guiana—War's end leaves uncertain the future of the chain of air bases which the United States flung out 5000 miles across the Caribbean and down the Atlantic coastline—but these bases are still plenty busy now bringing soldiers back home from the European theater.

GEN. GEORGE

Through the base at Natal alone more than 35,000 GIs returned through August.

Except for Puerto Rico at the northern end, the bases are on foreign soil. Adolf A. Berle, jr., United States Ambassador to Brazil, said August 28 that this country intends to withdraw its Army forces from Brazil as soon as they have finished their job. High policy makers in Washington and London must decide the fate of the rest of the bases.

The bases fall into two categories: (1) those built under 99-year lease from Great Britain; (2) those built under a less sharply defined understanding with Brazil and the Netherlands.

Future Value Unknown

To a considerable degree the future value of the bases will depend upon the world peace structure and upon developments in the range and type of air striking power. Whatever their future, it is clear the United States has made an enormous investment.

This base, approximately midway in the chain, is typical. Here are 2600 station troops, about 500 air crewmen and about 300 civilians.

All day, all night transports disgorge travel-tired GIs for food and an hour's nap, then roar off to the north.

The base is immense, a city within itself, covering a dozen square miles. It is only 26 miles from Georgetown, on the coast.

Brazil Profits

What do residents of the countries and colonies where the bases are located think of them?

In a club of Brazilian businessmen opinion was divided. Some wanted to see the United States continue the great bases at Natal and Belem. By-products have been road nets, communication systems, financial income.

Others feel Brazil should take over and operate the bases. Behind this latter thought are matters of economics as well as belief that Brazil is able to defend herself. And military fields are logical answers to the problem of expanding domestic air lines.

To avoid the pitfalls of business competition Maj. Gen. Howard L. George's Air Transport Command has placed restrictions on the use of its fields. Loading and discharge by commercial lines is prohibited at some fields where competing companies might be involved.

Planes Reassuring

The base in British Guiana rates possibly only second to the Port of Georgetown in the industries of the colony. Folks in Georgetown speak of "our base." As in the case of Brazil, it has economic advantages for the colony. Also the insignia of a friendly United States on planes overhead may be a reassuring sight to the small colony.

The ambassadorial work of the Army Air Forces does not necessarily end with the war.

Atom Power to Top Electricity In Changing World in 20 Years

By John B. Curtis

Los Alamos, N. Mex. (AP).—Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, 41, credited by the War Department with being chiefly responsible for the atomic bomb, was a "little scared of what we had made." The director of the Los Alamos project, where much of the laboratory work was done, said it could be made "a matter of life or death for the world." As a scientist, he has no apologies for having achieved what the War Department described as "implementation of atomic energy for military purposes."

OPPENHEIMER

"It is fair to say that no scientist would be honestly or conscientiously a scientist if he believed that advancement of human knowledge were a bad thing," Dr. Oppenheimer said. "A scientist cannot hold back progress because of fears of what the world will do with his discoveries."

The slender, blue-eyed physicist, who longs to get back to his ranch 50 miles from here, expressed the belief that world changes in the next 20 years as the result of harnessing atomic power will be more marked than those wrought in the score of years following Faraday's work with electricity.

"I do not have the wisdom to say whether these changes will be more far-reaching than those brought about by electricity, but it is my conviction that this discovery will go very far," Dr. Oppenheimer asserted.

"American statesmen . . . should be able to use this discovery in bringing together the nations of the world so that the peace which the overwhelming masses of the world's people want may be achieved.

Possibilities Secret

"We were at war and it was necessary and right for us to make bombs. In peacetime, a small fraction of the effort which has been put forth on this aspect of our project can and will bring about many things of lasting benefit to enrich human life.

"These peacetime possibilities are secret at the moment. But responsible men in our Government are interested in them and are giving them study.

"If our discovery is wisely used politically, it may help to reduce the chances of future war. This is a matter for the statesmen—supported by the peoples of the world."

Dr. Oppenheimer said it is the profound hope of all the persons who contemplate working on peacetime application of atomic power "that the international situation will be such that it will not be necessary to keep their discoveries a secret."

Credits in U. S. to Aid Brazil As Customer—and Competitor

By John Hess

New York, (AP).—Brazil's industrial revolution, spurred by the release of war credits, machinery and transport, will make her not only a successful competitor of the United States and Great Britain, but an even better customer, says Percival Farquhar, veteran industrialist.

Farquhar, associated for 40 of his 80 years with development of Brazilian utilities, waterpower, railroads and steel, predicts swift growth in the industrialization of the country.

Will Buy Machinery

"Brazil exported much, but was able to import but little during the war," he said. "She has accumulated 500 million to 750 million dollars in credits in the United States and another huge amount in Britain. She intends to use the major portion of this money for machinery, but a considerable sum will be available for consumer goods."

Brazil, he points out, is a very different country from the one he visited for the first time in 1906. Then, with Dr. F. L. Pearson, he organized the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Co., which purchased one of Brazil's two electric trolley lines and a telephone company from a German concern and added several mule tramways and concessions to utilize Brazil's unexploited waterpower. Six years later he sold out his interest. Now the enterprise is a half-million-dollar utilities concern.

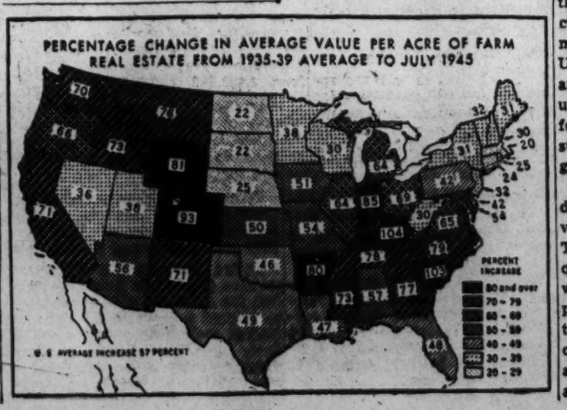
Farquhar then turned his attention to railroad and harbor development which brought him into lumber and other ventures to create traffic. Since 1931 he has made his home in Rio where he plans to return in September.

Faces Labor Shortage

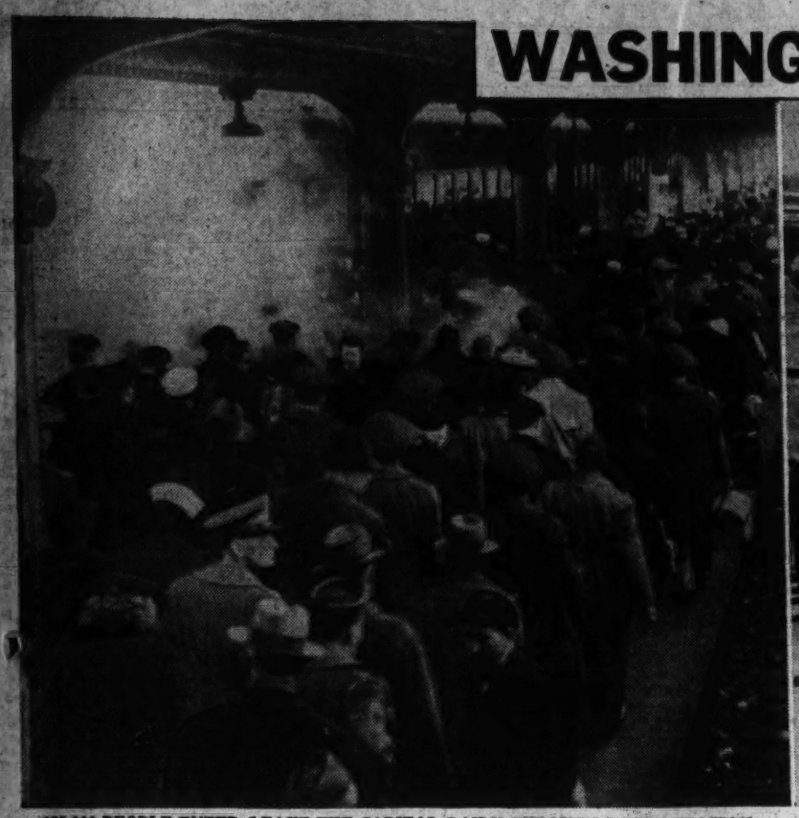
Brazil has come a long way from those early days, he recalls. Even in the 30's, Brazil had no employment problem and it now is facing a serious labor shortage.

"Perhaps mistakenly, she has followed United States immigration laws," said Farquhar. "During the war transport from Europe was a problem. Her chief source of labor remains the interior.

"The solution to the labor problem lies in mechanization. It is cheaper now to build a railroad by pick and shovel, but it takes longer and ties up more labor than it would with mechanized equipment. This means higher wages for more efficient, skilled help. The process is under way."


PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AVERAGE VALUE PER ACRE OF FARM REAL ESTATE FROM 1935-39 AVERAGE TO JULY 1945
U. S. AVERAGE INCREASE 57 PERCENT
PERCENT INCREASE
80 and over
70 - 79
60 - 69
50 - 59
40 - 49
30 - 39
20 - 29

WASHINGTON: Way Stop of the World



175,000 PEOPLE ENTER, LEAVE THE CAPITAL DAILY THROUGH UNION STATION
. . . this spot typifies wartime rush for most visitors, residents

NATIONAL AIRPORT CALLED "MOST IMPORTANT" BY CAA DURING WAR YEARS
. . .civilian travel tripled here, many notables also came and went

BUS TRAFFIC WAS QUADRUPLED IN, OUT OF NATION'S CAPITAL
. . . servicemen made up most of loads at all times

Man of 50-60 Really Grasps Changing Era

By Wilbur Forrest

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Men and women today in their late fifties or sixties have witnessed the most amazing transition during any era of world history: The automotive age, air age, communications age, the age of scientific medicine, the age of greater comfort through labor saving and an eruption of scientific wonders culminating in radar and the atomic bomb.

ARNOLD

The alert though aging American citizen notes he has financed three American wars.

But back in his youth he lived in a bland era of peace known as the horse-and-buggy days. He saw rubber tires first make horse-drawn vehicles easier riding; the telephone come into general use and the advent of the hairpin-in-a-bottle incandescent electric light. He saw central heating slowly replace the pot-bellied stove

Railroads Keep Pace

Then there was the automobile and hard-surfaced highway systems which changed the face of the country.

Railroads kept pace. The oldtime locomotive, gave way to a streamlined version. Vacuum cleaners replaced the broom and labor-saving electrical gadgets made family life easier. The veteran recalls how the first heavier-than-air airplane flight was received with deep skepticism. He has lived to see a radio in every home, no matter how humble. He will see this in television.

Our farmers have lived to see the wisdom of rebuilding soil by crop rotation. Crops came to be planted and tilled and harvested by machine.

There are those who recall the dropping of the first bomb by Germans from Zeppelins during the first World War, tiny one-man tanks, the first group of 150 planes aflight on a mass bomber mission.

Oldsters have moved from a four-cornered age to a streamlined era, from hoopskirts to slacks, heavy metals to plastics, from government spending in millions to billions, from epidemic death to life with sulfa, penicillin and plasma, from nationalism to internationalism.

We know what war is and what the next war will mean. Will following generations know this?

Some wonders of half a century gently filtered into the public consciousness. Others exploded with a "bang." The wireless telegraph was thrust into public attention with a dramatic story of crime detection.

Movements Described

An obscure middle-aged London dentist named Crippen murdered his wife and disappeared with his secretary. Scotland Yard located the couple on a Canadian liner bound for Montreal.

From the Atlantic Ocean the story broke upon the world. Ship's officers described daily by wireless the movements of the guilty couple.

As the ship docked, newspapers told of their astonishment as they walked ashore into the arms of the law. It was the first case in which radio had been used for crime detection.

The public is today inured to startling developments. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Corps, made announcements last month which even to this day are hard to believe. He told of superbombers capable of striking any part of the world from American bases, of pilotless craft faster than sound guided to targets at any part of the world from any part of the world; of missiles guided by attraction; of improved atomic bombs destructive "beyond the wildest nightmares of the imagination." If 50 years ago some General Arnold had insisted on such views he would have been hurried to Bellevue for observation. Gen. Billy Mitchell was court-martialed for less after World War I.

Gigantic Job Accomplished Despite Shortages In Rolling Stock, Personnel

Trains, Planes, Buses Carry 200 Million To, From War Capital

By John F. Gerrity

DURING the war years nearly one and one half times the population of the entire United States passed through the city's principal gateways—Union Station, Washington National Airport and Greyhound and Trailways bus stations.

The most impressive fact about this—besides the great volume of business—is that each gateway, and the transportation companies serviced by them, did the job with but two major additions to physical equipment.

In fact, in many cases much prewar equipment was lost either by outright surrender to the Government, as was the case with planes, or through necessary earmarking of much of their rolling stock for use of the military services.

Trains, planes and buses practically mothered that lush war baby—"Overtime." For 1342 war days and for a considerable period before that, every possible facility of the companies worked on a 24-hour day. At the same time all suffered the pinch of labor shortages.

Union Station Swamped

THE Washington Terminal Co., which operates Union Station, went on a complete wartime basis at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, December 7, 1941. Then, as now, five major rail systems used the station: Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern, and Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, plus trains from numerous other railroads which used those tracks.

Travel in and out of the Nation's Capital had been on the upgrade since 1937. And from lessons learned in 1917 company officials knew that a veritable avalanche would hit the station once war was formally declared.

They began to plan for the job to come.

First, long steps toward departmentalizing ticket sales and streamlining information services were taken. Special windows were set up for coach and Pullman passengers. Heavily traveled intercity trains—Washington to Philadelphia and Washington to New York, for example—necessitated still more windows.

For the heavy-traveling Government employes other booths were set up, principally to give the men and women engaged in important Government missions a few extra minutes when minutes were precious.

Nearly 5000 employes are needed to keep the Washington Terminal running. In 1941, the ticket-selling force for the entire station numbered 31. There were 26 information clerks and 17 Pullman reservation clerks. Today there are 140 ticket sellers; 124 information specialists and 174 reservation clerks.

In order to enlist and train these men and women, early in the game the station set up a manpower committee and a station training school.

Today the committee and school still function, primarily to reemploy returned veterans and give them refresher courses or training for better jobs.

Everything Skyrockets

Washington Terminal Co., the first railroad company to employ women, had on its rolls on Pearl Harbor day only 65 women, mostly in clerical and secretarial jobs. Today nearly 1300 women are employed—and they do every imaginable job from selling soft drinks to greasing power shafts on giant locomotives.

But personnel was only one angle to the expansion program required to handle the 175,000 who enter and leave the city daily through the station. Baggage and telephone facilities were greatly enlarged. Dining rooms, rest rooms and barber shops were either built or rebuilt.

To speed visitors in and out of the station, the company, working with the District Traffic Department, mapped new traffic lanes to accommodate the 40 taxicabs that pass through the station each minute.

No company official last week dared to guess how many servicemen had used the station—but all were agreed that if the "guessing game" started, it would begin with "millions."

In May, 1942, the Presidential Reception Room was converted into a servicemen's lounge, since then has never closed its doors. At this week's end more than six million soldiers, sailors and marines had used the room, which in peacetime was lucky if it housed 200 persons twice a year.

Late in December, 1941, station officials also set up a quick lunch canteen for servicemen. Last week patrons topped the seven million mark.

Union Station, whose revenues from operations last year exceeded those of 78 Class I railroads, is virtually a complete city. To a large extent it furnishes its own electric power and heat. It manufactures its own ice and from its own well flows 40 million gallons of water daily—nearly half of the amount needed.

There are some really human aspects, too. In a two room "hospital," equipped for minor surgery, real "war babies" have been born. The station prides itself with the scope of its services, including finding lost relatives in Washington, minding children, getting hotel reservations.

Airport 'Most Important'

WASHINGTON can be proud that throughout the war years the operation of its Government-owned National Airport did not cost the taxpayers one cent. Actually, when the revenues for 1945 are finally computed there will be a small profit.

Just six months before the start of the war, the airport opened its runways for business. Since that time the average number of passengers flown into and out of the city each month has tripled. Last July nearly 75,000 passengers passed through the terminal—from civilian airlines alone.

Today airport officials face the fact that, while the four-year-old elaborate terminal and hangars did a yeoman job during the war, they are in need of almost complete rebuilding—so great are the strides made in aviation.

In evaluating its war job, the Civil Aeronautics Authority said "Washington's airport has become the most important in the world."

Five major airlines—Transcontinental Western, American, Eastern, Pennsylvania Central and Northwest (and Army and Navy Transport Commands) use the airport's facilities. Nearly 500 civilian and service transports arrive and depart daily—an average of about two planes landing or taking off every minute.

When it is realized that the total number of transports owned by all airlines in the Nation is only 360, a better idea of the extent to which planes and the airport are used can be achieved.

Through the war years, more than two million passengers were flown by airlines into Washington. And during this time the companies did not always have 360 planes. In 1943, when the government drafted planes for special missions they were left with only 168—and greatly increased business. Only in November, 1944, did they reacquire any of those planes.

Similar shortages in airport and hangar facilities—with an ever-mounting passenger, mail and freight load—also dogged the National Airport.

Building Crowded

Today hangars are so crowded with planes demanding service and normal maintenance that if present conditions were to continue, officials estimate that airlines would soon find it unprofitable to operate in or out of Washington.

The airport building itself is crowded to top capacity. Corridors have been converted into offices and in many cases disassociated functions are jammed into single rooms.

As in every other business intimately connected with the war, the human element was stretched to maximum. Pilots' air hours were increased to 100 a month. Previously only 85 had been permitted. Ground and maintenance crews were rushed to keep in condition planes consistently flying "capacity" loads and flying, also, three hours a day more than usual.

To service the five airlines the airport has a staff of about 180, approximately the same as it had in 1941, and in four years the only new facility added has been the terminal built by Army Transport Command, which is used solely by ATC.

In pointing out the fact that the airport costs the Government nothing to operate, officials add that if it were permitted incomes such as enjoyed by other airports its profit would be impressive. For example, $12,500 monthly rental is paid by ATC to La Guardia Field. Washington gets nothing. In most airports control tower expense is borne jointly by airlines or assumed by CAA. In Washington control towers are an airport operating expense.

In short, all income earned from airlines' rents and revenues from concessions exceeds the annual Federal appropriation for the airport's operation.

Bus Load Quadrupled

THE problems with which the Greyhound and Trailway Bus Cos. wrestled during the war were fairly typical of those other transportation companies had to face trying to do a quadrupled business with the same or less "rolling stock" and considerably less personnel.

Throughout the four years more than 20 million passengers were handled by both bus stations, an average of about 4½ million a year or approximately four times the number carried in 1938.

For the first 2½ years new buses were practically unattainable. Two subsidiaries of Greyhound, the Pennsylvania Co., which acquired 15, and the Richmond Co., that bought 45, were able to add to a fleet of 120 about 13 months ago.

Because of obsolete buses maintenance work tripled. This was eased in part by a half-million-dollar addition to garage facilities at 1345 New York ave. ne., but a static labor supply offered many problems.

The number of garagemen and mechanics stayed fairly constant, but all were required to work weeks that sometimes averaged more than 80 hours.

Taking care of servicemen's travel was one of the bus companies' biggest jobs. A survey of passenger loads for all companies reveals 80 per cent of weekend and 50 per cent of midweek customers were servicemen.

There isn't a Washingtonian today who cannot recall the usual Sunday night line that seemed to stand for hours curled around New York ave. running south for more than a block on 12th st. But few Washingtonians have a clear idea of just how many servicemen actually were in that line.

A sample Sunday night run (July 15) from Washington, Richmond and Norfolk shows what the men who run bus companies were trying to do:

At 6 p. m. the first bus scheduled was made up into 15 sections (in other words, 15 buses) with 689 passengers crowded aboard. Three hours later another scheduled bus, mushroomed into 20 sections, carried 902 passengers. A third at 11 p. m. was made up in 13 sections, carried 572. Total for the three runs—that in peacetime might have amounted to 200 passengers—was 2163, or about four average sized train loads.

Shortages Hit Hard

Servicemen's weekend business, bus companies' officials point out, was marked by the fact that all seemed to leave at almost the same time having to be back at duty stations at the same time. Even this extreme concentration of demand dared not interrupt regular schedules at other hours.

Movement of selectees from Washington also was largely handled by buses. Just last month, when Selective Service was at low ebb, more than 77,000 men were sent out on Richmond buses alone.

As with the other transporting companies, personnel shortages were big obstacles in keeping the buses rolling. ODT regulations, especially the national speed limit, also imposed great hardships from a personnel viewpoint, for slower movement meant drivers could drive fewer runs.

Conservative estimates of time lost this way is about one third. Add to that ICC regulations restricting drivers to 10 hours driving a day and you get a real picture of the problem.

Normally, bus companies plan on replacing about 20 per cent of their equipment annually. Only two companies—Pennsylvania and Richmond—were able even to approach that during the war. As buses grew older and more travel worn, maintenance demands skyrocketed. There was another problem. Tools and parts were scarce. Some were impossible to get. As a result it became necessary to remake parts and in some cases to manufacture them by hand.

Rubber for tires was another headache. But despite the shortage, bus companies boast today that, throughout the war, utmost safety was maintained by never putting a synthetic rubber tire on a front wheel. They also thank war restrictions for teaching them methods in rubber conservation—methods that will serve them in good stead in the future.

ATC Transportation of Leaders Tops All in Secrecy—and Interest

WITH the Nation's Capital the center of world affairs, it was natural that headquarters for the Army's Air Transport Command should be set up at the National Airport. While most of it was top-drawer secret, traffic that moved through ATC was probably the most interesting of all during the war years.

Originally known as the 503d AAF Base, but more frequently referred to as the "Brass Hat Command," ATC channeled through the city most of the world's great. It was a common thing to see half-hangared transports, standing by with motors running, waiting for some VIP (ATC for Very Important Person) to arrive in a heavily curtained car, bound for some battle front or other country's capital—people like the late President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, General Marshall and Admiral King. ATC piled up nearly two million air miles on Foreign Special Missions. In domestic service ATC has flown out of Washington planes which totaled more than two million air miles.

15,000 Idle, But Jobs Open In Bridgeport

By Sigrid Arne

Associated Press Staff Writer

Bridgeport, Conn.—The little fellow in denim was waiting to sign up for unemployment compensation. Three days before he had been riveting Corsairs.

McLEVY

He grinned as he spotted Leroy Downs, Bridgeport's war manpower director.

"Hi, boss," he said. "Guess the merry-go-round broke down."

Bridgeport, like other factory towns, has a real conversion job on its hands. It was a war boom town. Its factories turned out planes, torpedoes, bullets, searchlights, bazookas.

Bridgeport's path back to peace is probably typical of what's going on in other such factory towns.

Few Take Compensation

It's switching to washing machines, toasters, cigarette lighters, corsets, phonograph records, electric heaters. It will continue to make some bullets. And, since it had before-the-war orders for planes, it expects to keep on making some. How many no one knows, and that's the town's biggest headache because the Chance-Vought plant (Corsairs) had some 12,000 on the payroll.

Right now the city is in a strange state of suspended animation. It is estimated there will be as many as 25,000 unemployed. The population is about 180,000.

But while 15,000 or so are wondering whether they'll get peacetime jobs, 800 jobs are going begging on the United States Employment Service's books, and only 6000 have signed up for unemployment compensation.

There's general optimism. The city's leaders are banking on two circumsances to pull them through.

1. They think the city's diversified products will give their factories a chance to go back to the old customers.

2. Everyone thinks hopefully that the people who came here for war jobs—"will go back."

There's some evidence they will. Bridgeport hit its war peak in July, 1943, when it had 90,000 on the payroll. When Japan surrendered there were 66,000 working. No one knows where the others went.

Since VJ-Day there have been some bright spots. General Electric cleaned its bazooka department, in two weeks rolled its first washing machines off the line. "Nonessential" plants are asking for workers. Nearby Danbury is hunting workers. However, these requests come in only by the hundreds.

Predict 50,000 Payroll

The many predictions—by manufacturers, WMC, the U. S. Employment Service—point to a payroll of 50,000, as against 40,000 prewar. What happens to the other 16,000 who were working on VJ-Day is uncertain.

None of these figures take into account the young military who will come back: some 28,000 for this area.

There's hope the service businesses will open up jobs.

Connecticut's unemployment compensation is a maximum of $23 a week for 18 weeks. There's about 200 million dollars in the city's savings accounts.

But there may be trouble over pay scales, and paychecks no longer will include "time-and-a-half."

The city's famous little Socialist mayor, Jasper McLevy, says some public works may be needed. But he says Bridgeport can't plan until it knows whether Congress will help.

Through it all there's an air of patience and a drive toward cooperation. CIO and AFL representatives together visited WMC's Downs to ask that he form an overall county committee—of labor, employers, mayors and farmers—to plan together for the reconversion rapids ahead. They'll start work this month.

Automotive Industry Expects Labor to Be Biggest Problem Despite Half-Million 'Extra Population' in Detroit Area

By David J. Wilkie

Associated Press Automotive Editor

DETROIT—The nation's automobile industry, gathering momentum slowly in its return to peacetime competitive activity, sees labor as its biggest problem.

Immediately ahead lies a market for at least 10 million new passenger automobiles, and beyond that probably is a stabilized demand for four million vehicles annually.

The industry has money and will have better materials and machinery with which to create the four and one-quarter billion dollar segment of America's industrial fabric. But whether it and labor can find a common ground, is more uncertain today than ever.

Labor and management in the car industry teamed together to turn out over 26 billion dollars worth of war materiel in three and one-half years. But the wartime effort was carried out on what had all the earmarks of an armed truce. There were numerous strikes, most of which the United Automobile Workers (CIO) denounced as unauthorized.

Wants Guaranteed Wage

Both sides took time out to indulge in a slugging duel before the Mead Senatorial Wartime Investigating Committee. Company executives accused the union of attempting to usurp management functions and union heads charged management with trying to break up the unions. Thus was the groundwork laid for a possible postwar management-labor battle.

VJ-Day brought immediate withdrawal by the UAW-CIO of its no-strike pledge and demands upon the "Big Three" of the car industry—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler—for a 30-per-cent wage increase. The union indicated it planned to make the demand industry-wide.

Its million members intends to drive for a guaranteed annual wage. Long sought to break the Little Steel Formula, maintaining increases have not kept pace with the rising cost of living.

Management already has asserted, on the basis of present material and wage costs, it must be permitted a sharp rise in the retail price of its product or operate at a loss.

Suffers Growing Pains

The industry has ear-marked approximately one billion dollars for postwar rehabilitation and expansion. General Motors is prepared to spent 500 million dollars; Ford Motor Co., 150 million dollars and Chrysler 50 million dollars.

Labor is not Detroit's only problem. Another is people—a half million of them. Approximately 300,000 are Detroiters eventually coming home from the war. The rest are the war's "in-migrants," largely from the South.

For five years the Nation's fourth largest city—1940 population 1,624,000—has suffered growing pains. The city's population itself increased no more than 30,000, but the so-called Detroit-Willow Run area, embracing suburbs and small cities within Detroit's orbit, represents the total problem. The area's population leaped by 200,000—from 2,458,000 to 2,658,000.

PART OF CROWDS SEEKING DETROIT JOBS THIS WEEK
. . . question now: how many will stay in the area?

Thousands of migrants have gone home but authorities agree Detroit has many months, perhaps years, to go before getting back to normal.

There are now an estimated 215,000 Negroes in Detroit proper, a wartime increase of some 65,000. Together with other in-migrants, the new Negro residents contribute to the employment problem.

At one time during the war civilian employment in the Detroit area was more than 400,000 greater than the peak peacetime figure. Can reconversion keep many of those added workers employed?

R. L. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), predicts that postwar unemployment may go as high as 250,000 to 300,000.

There is no figure on the number of in-migrants who will remain.

The Detroit "Population Committee," a representative citizens group, says most prefer to stay here and that places must be found for them in industry.

That presents another problem. Employers admit concern over the adaptability of the new help to the competitive nature of the motorcar industry and production speed.

Despite the apparent mountain of troubles ahead, however, John R. Stewart, member of the Population Committee, says Detroit will be able to support a population "considerably over the 1940 figure."

New Equipment For Business In Production

New York (AP).—The office equipment industry has begun the huge task of replenishing the business world's supply of typewriters, office machines and furniture—a project they estimate will take three to four years.

Biggest pent-up demand is for typewriters. Industry sources estimate more than two million new typewriters are needed, compared with a normal prewar annual volume of 750,000.

Some for Holiday

There will be little if any change between the immediate prewar typewriter and that to come on the market within the next several months. Portable typewriters will not be available as quickly as the standard type, but some will be produced in time for Christmas.

Photographic recording machines are being produced in large quantities for civilian use now that lenses have been released.

Study New Items

Addressograph-Multigraph has commenced making civilian deliveries but said it is difficult to get raw materials. That company also has introduced for business use a war-developed writing and figuring machine used in computing totals on Government allotment checks.

International Business Machines Corp. is doing extensive research on the radio electric typewriter and is conducting experiments in ultra short wave transmissions.

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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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What Beat Japan

We are glad that Secretary Byrnes has spiked the Japanese claim that the atomic bombs which fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki put Japan out of the war. The Japs would be delighted to have the world believe that they quit to save their people—their actual claim was to save all mankind—from the terror of the new weapon that we unleashed against them. But the known facts lend no support to that face-saving prevarication.

Actually American sea-air power had destroyed Japan's capacity to put up effective resistance some time berore the atomic bomb was carried across the Pacific. That is unmistakably evident from the reports of our airmen in the weeks preceding the Jap surrender. The defending air force had been virtually wiped out. Japan's navy was in shambles. Much of the transportation system in Japan had been destroyed and many of the empire's proudest cities had been all but flattened. A helpless and defeated country could only await the fateful day of the American invasion. The atomic bomb and the Russian declaration of war were merely additional straws on the back of a nation that was already broken.

For additional proof that Japan's goose was cooked before the shock of Hiroshima Secretary Byrnes turns to Japan's appeals to Russia to seek an end of the war in the Pacific as mediator between the United States and Japan. Moscow turned a cold shoulder to this request because the Japanese offer was not sufficiently definite. Further Japanese efforts followed. The Japanese Ambassador in Moscow hopefully informed his government that he was at last to have an audience with Foreign Minister Molotov, but when he arrived he was informed of Russia's declaration of war.

Both historically and for the bearing of this fact upon future policy it is well to remember that the Japs were doing their best to get out of the war before they knew anything about our atomic bomb. They were thoroughly beaten by the methods of warfare which they themselves had initiated. We hope that General MacArthur and his invading forces will not permit the Japanese people to forget this fact.

Superseniority

A Federal judge, Matthew T. Abruzzo of Brooklyn, has affirmed the "superseniority" interpretation which Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey placed a year ago upon the Selective Service law's reemployment guarantee. For all its legality, however, this interpretation remains essentially mischievous. It throws a monkey wrench into thousands of collective bargaining agreements entered into in good faith by labor unions and employers. And it gives to veterans a merely temporary, and indeed illusory, benefit in place of the solid seniority rights to which nearly all labor unions willingly acknowledge they are entitled.

There is reference to this "superseniority" problem in an article appearing elsewhere in this section today by Sam Stavisky, Veterans' Editor of *The Post* and himself a former serviceman. He defines "superseniority" as an interpretation of the law "to mean that a veteran must be restored to his old job, or to one of like seniority, status and pay, regardless of what employe must give way to make room for the veteran." The unions hold, in contrast, that a veteran should be accorded seniority status on the basis of his term of employment prior to induction, plus the period he spent in the armed services. In other words, if a man had been employed by a company for two years and then had spent three years in uniform, he would return as an employe of five years standing. But he would not replace any employe who had been on the job for longer than five years.

This would put the veteran in precisely the position, *vis a vis* employment rights and opportunities, that he would have enjoyed had he never gone away to war. It seems to us that he cannot be assured more than this without disrupting the whole pattern of our industrial relations. And in point of fact the ruling of the Selective Service Administration gives him not more but less. For it can guarantee his job for no more than a single year. The particular veteran, Abraham Fishgold, involved in the case just decided by Judge Abruzzo, is likely to find that he has won a Pyrrhic victory. He will probably find himself *persona non grata* with his employer and his fellow-employes alike; and he may find himself out of his job as soon as the Selective Service law's one-year protection expires.

We thoroughly agree with the conclusion reached by Mr. Stavisky that Congress ought to clarify its intent in creating reemployment rights and that the protection of these rights should be vested in a single agency instead of being divided as at present among Selective Service, USES, Veterans' Administration, Veterans' Placement Board and Retraining and Reemployment Administration. Most important of all, however, is the suggestion that labor and management "get together and solve their problems through discussion and agreement." The Committee for Economic Development in its recent report on handling changeover employment urged the same thing, observing that "many fine points of fairness as between veteran and non-veteran job seekers must, of necessity, be worked out through management-labor cooperation." This is certainly the only way they can be worked out satisfactorily and in a spirit which will assure harmony. Arbitrary and unreasonable advantages given to either veterans or non-veterans can only drive a dangerous wedge between them.

Lend-Lease Settlement

Debts are the hangover produced by the intoxication of war. They can only aggravate the inevitably difficult problems attendant upon the transformation of victory into genuine peace. This was what Franklin D. Roosevelt had in mind when he said Congress had made it plain that "the United States wanted no new war debts to jeopardize the peace." It was what he meant when he declared categorically, "Lend-lease is not a loan of money." The Twentieth Lend-Lease Report, submitted to Congress on Thursday, makes it apparent that this consideration is equally the concern of President Truman. "With the defeat of the Axis powers, whose ruthless plan for world conquest and enslavement came so close to succeeding," the President declared, "the United States has realized the major objective for which lend-lease aid has been extended." For the cost of this aid we shall have been repaid a thousandfold by victory and a secure peace.

The bulk of the 42 billion dollars we expended on lend-lease aid was consumed by our allies in the process of defeating Germany and Japan. No reasonable man could think of regarding this portion of lend-lease as constituting an indebtedness on the part of those who used the weapons and supplies. We might as sensibly ask our own soldiers to pay us back for the military equipment with which we furnished them. Moreover, as the President observed, "if a debt approaching the magnitude of 42 billion dollars were to be added to the other enormous financial obligations that foreign governments have incurred for war purposes and must necessarily incur hereafter for rehabilitation and reconstruction of their war-devastated countries, it would have a disastrous effect upon our trade with the United Nations and hence upon production and employment at home."

Very much the same logic applies to the small portion of the lend-lease total which was not actually consumed in prosecution of the war. The materials supplied are essential to reconstruction abroad. To exact payment for them would be to run directly counter to the spirit of the master lend-lease agreement which provides that "in the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America . . . in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations."

This is what we really want as a consequence of lend-lease—a world in which men everywhere can produce and prosper in the exchange of goods with one another. This is the end toward which the settlement of all forms of war indebtedness should be directed. These debts are mere bookkeeping entries. And it is time to consider the terms on which we can make rubble of the war ledgers. The most vital term is the implementation of the master lend-lease agreement providing for a more liberal world trade policy. Then the books should be burned—the books kept by others as well as by ourselves. If the United States as the greatest of creditor nations were to take the lead in such a solution we should be entitled to ask other governments similarly to wipe out, or at the very least to adjust on generous terms, the claims they hold. We, and the rest of the world, would be wiping out nothing but a burden. We would be laying the foundation for a world in which mutual aid could again be fruitfully extended and in which all men could exchange the produce of their labor in dignity and peace.

Green Light On Welfare

The Board of Public Welfare has acted none too soon to inaugurate a postwar construction program for the District's shabby and inadequate welfare institutions. As *The Post* has often pointed out, many of these institutions are a disgrace to the city. The only excuse for delay in pressing for comprehensive reforms has been the necessity of giving first consideration to the war effort. Now that excuse has been removed. The public expects prompt and thorough action.

Included in the board's three-million-dollar construction program are a new Industrial Home School, additions to the District Training School, a new central building for the Home for the Aged and Infirm, replacement of the firetrap hospital for women at the Lorton Workhouse and the conditioning of temporary buildings for the National Training School for Girls at the proposed welfare center near Laurel, Md. In each instance the need must be regarded as urgent. Hundreds of feeble-minded children are awaiting care and treatment at the District Training School. The community has fallen down lamentably in this elementary task of caring for mentally deficient youngsters and adults.

In the war years the Industrial Home School has deteriorated to little more than a detention center and a wholly inadequate one at that. Training has been almost nil for want of teachers and facilities. Such treatment of impressionable youngsters has put the District itself in the position of contributing to juvenile delinquency.

There has been some fear among social-minded groups of overdoing the construction of new buildings at the proposed center near Laurel. New buildings, they rightly say, are only one element in what should be a comprehensive overhauling of our public welfare system. It would be a mistake to sink all available funds into brick and mortar to the neglect of training, teaching, recreation, medical care and so forth in the institutions. We deeply sympathize with this point of view. Yet the need for new structures in all the instances now under consideration seems unmistakable. The answer is, in our opinion, that we must have both new housing and new programs. These double requirements should deter the local authorities from undertaking monumental buildings for the sake of making an impression of sweeping reform. Yet decent modern structures are the only foundation on which a satisfactory welfare program can be built.

We are glad to see that the Welfare Board is making an immediate drive for higher salaries and improved facilities and equipment at the Industrial Home School. If the District is to be rescued from its shamefully backward position in this field, the local authorities will certainly have to fight as persistently for funds to carry out internal reforms as for new buildings.

Impotent Deity

There is an interesting sidelight on the authority of the Japanese Emperor in the disclosure by the Army Pearl Harbor Board of a report made in October, 1941, by Ambassador Joseph C. Grew. Mr. Grew reported at that time, according to the board, "that the Emperor ordered the Privy Council before him and asked them if they intended war. When they refused to answer, he instructed them that there should be no war with the United States." Of course, the reliability of Mr. Grew's information about such a discussion is open to serious question. But it is not inconsistent with other evidence, including the interviews now coming in with Japanese observers, about the puppet character of the Emperor's position. And if the Ambassador's information was accurate, then the Emperor must be looked upon as we have always contended, as a pawn in the hands of the military leaders who had come to predominance in Japanese life.

It seems reasonably clear, at any rate, from this and numerous other indications that Hirohito was no ruler of his country in the sense that Hitler was ruler in Germany and Mussolini a ruler in Italy. It was always a propaganda mistake to link the three of them. The very uncertainty which at present surrounds Hirohito's ability to effect the surrender of his scattered armies supports the supposition of his puppethood. Hitler and Mussolini employed titles as the embellishments of power; but Hirohito, for all the pseudo-divinity with which he was invested, exercised nothing like the authority inherent in the grandiose titles accorded him, though, as Japanese interviewees are now saying, if he had been rejected as an intermediary with MacArthur or killed, the Japanese would have become a suicide nation. But the representation of him as an omnipotent ruler, so widely encouraged here, was as unfortunate as it was misleading. Whatever power he wields today derives from his role as a symbol.

An Emperor who is a symbol of national unity, or even of some mystical folkhood having divine origin, is not necessarily a barrier to the development of democratic institutions. It may be that the very impotency of the Emperor, now becoming increasingly apparent, may lead the Japanese people to throw off their superstitious awe of him and abandon the imperial institution in its entirety. So much the better for them, if they do. Certainly our statesmanship should put no barriers in the way of such a solution. But the regeneration of Japan is equally possible under an Emperor (he had better henceforth be referred to as a mere monarch) who will serve as a symbol of nationhood. Democratic institutions were not without strength in Japan two or three decades ago. Representative government functioned in the Diet for a time with a good deal of vitality. And it is the restoration of representativeness, much more than the destruction of an outworn and anachronistic imperial institution, which should be the aim of our policy in governing the Japanese.

FADED BELL

In an empty shop window one midsummer afternoon
In a little sleeping town
I came upon a bit of Christmas decoration
No one had taken down.

There was no one to ask about its being overlooked,
No one at all to tell;
There was only the sunlit silence and myself looking
At the faded bell.

And seeing it there, alone in the drawn cobwebs
And the dust as it hung,
I thought for certain this was the source from whence
The town-quiet sprung;

As though someone had wrought unwittingly a blessing
Immeasurable in worth
By having gone away and forgotten to undo
The peace on earth.

JOHN V. HICKS.

Full Employment

By Paul A. Samuelson

A Communication

THERE IS a regrettable tendency for the present discussion of "full employment" to degenerate into a debate between liberals and conservatives. The rallying of labor and the New Deal behind the Murray full employment bill (S. 380) has served as a signal for opposition to it by groups sincerely interested in conserving the American system of free enterprise.

I believe this to be most unfortunate. For it is the well-wishers of the capitalist system who have by far the greatest stake in the maintenance of a high level of jobs and of effective demand. If the C. I. O. were to come out against sin, it would not be in the true interests of the Chamber of Commerce to come out in its favor. No more should intelligent conservatives be jockeyed into the uncomfortable position of opposing full employment either as a desirable social goal or as a continuing responsibility of both Government and business. To deny these two basic facts is to play into the hands of the avowed enemies of free private enterprise.

Perhaps, therefore, it will help to clarify the essential issues if the following discussion takes up in turn these points: first, that full employment and a high level of business activity are fundamental prerequisites for a successfully functioning market economy relying upon individual initiative, and second, that

Bitter and oversharp contrasts between "laissez-faire" and "serfdom" should not blind us to the essential fact that ours is a "mixed" system of public and private enterprise. This implies joint effort and cooperative programs rather than mutually exclusive responsibility.

In connection with the first point it cannot be overstressed that the economic case for individual initiative under a system of profit and loss—and an impressive case it is!—always proceeded under the explicit or implicit assumption that there will not be widespread idleness of resources. In fact, when there is substantial unemployment, most economic truisms become anything but true.

The movement of labor from an occupation such as agriculture where productivity is low to more socially useful lines of activity becomes academic when there is widespread unemployment in the cities and towns. The increases in living standards which improved technology and enhanced international trade make possible are of no consequence if the increases are to be frittered away in intensified unemployment.

In an expanding market such as was artificially maintained during the war, entrepreneurial and technical skills have full scope for operations. In deep depression such as 1932 or 1933 even bosses' daughters are hard to get; and the American dream of self-advancement through individual initiative is a mirage.

IN OUR "MIXED" economy the duties and responsibilities of private business and the Government are mutually helpful but still necessarily quite different in nature. It has always been the prime function of entrepreneurial skill to combine technological knowledge and human skills to the satisfying of human needs and demands. Given a broad market, as during the war, American business and labor have performed the production miracles we had forgotten were possible. But business enterprise should not be criticized for not fulfilling what has never been its function and what it cannot wisely pretend to do.

Business enterprise cannot be expected to create its own market and general demand in just the right amount, avoiding on the one hand excessive purchasing power and inflation and on the other hand deflation and widespread unemployment.

The natural course of industrial progress is a bumpy one. Corporation executives do not have a purse deep enough to stem a great depression nor do they have the right to expend the stockholders' money in this way. No more is it sensible to expect an industry voluntarily to forego expansion along new lines simply because a period of excessive purchasing power and inflation is prevailing.

History suggests what reason confirms that it is the necessary function of Government to provide a balance wheel against boom and slump and to insure against any deficiency of demand and jobs. In doing so it works not against private initiative but helps to give that initiative scope for action.

If the objectives of the full employment bill are really acceptable, no technical expert will take seriously the change that it requires a statistically unobtainable precision of quantitative forecasting. And a sober examination of the half dozen arguments brought against the Murray bill show most of them to be really directed against full employment. The evils conjured up — profiteering corporations and "uppity" labor at high levels of employment—are not to be dismissed lightly. But these are real problems which will arise no less in a spontaneous privately created prosperity. There is no greater folly than to try to solve them by deliberate creation of a lockout of labor and capital, which is what a perpetuation of unemployment implies.

The Murray full employment bill is more a turn than a step in the right direction. But it points the way toward the conservation of our heritage.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

France And America Today

By Andre Visson

The Struggle For Lasting Peace

THE VISIT OF Gen. Charles de Gaulle to the United States should be considered as an important landmark in the struggle for peace, which began before the war was over, and which the United Nations are determined to carry on until the peace is definitely won.

The last war—as was the hope of Woodrow Wilson, and shared by many Americans—should have brought peace without victory. It ended, tragically, by a victory without peace. This time, the United States is determined to have both victory and peace. It is backed in this determination by practically all the United Nations, but especially by those who have suffered directly from all the horrors of the war and who have known both the material ravage and the moral humiliation of occupation by the enemy.

Among those directly victims of the war, France was more deeply hurt than any other country. Russia, Poland, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have, of course, all suffered materially much more than France. Poland and Yugoslavia came out of this war with a radically changed social structure. Poland has even suffered substantially modified boundaries — it was "pushed westward" — and may not recover, for many years, the full extent of its prewar freedom of diplomatic action. But France is the only great member of the United Nations to whom the victorious end of the war did not automatically bring the restoration of her prewar international position.

FRANCE IS, therefore, more directly interested than any other member of the United Nations in the struggle for peace. She desperately hopes that peace will help her to recover what victory failed to restore to her.

France badly needs coal, locomotives and trucks for the recovery of her economy. But she needs at least as badly, if not more so, the spirit of greatness which marked her whole history and which guided her through all her trials and ordeals.

The vital assignment of General de Gaulle is to assure for France both coal and greatness. He saved, in this war, France's honor. He is now struggling for France's recovery and greatness.

There is no more difficult assignment than this in the new political, social and economic world which confusedly emerges from the terrible ruins caused by this war. Is it possible to restore France's moral greatness in this atomic age, in which material greatness is determined more than ever by an adequate combination of man-and-machine power?

General de Gaulle and his closest political associates hope that it is possible. And they now look toward the United States for the assistance and cooperation without which, they admit, they cannot translate their hopes into realities.

Few persons in this country have realized the effort and moral courage it took for De Gaulle to publicly state, on his arrival in Washington, that the French people looked to America for leadership.

THE KEY to the understanding of French character, with all its complexities and contradictions, is the innate, centuries-old desire for national and individual independence. Many of us who have lived in France and learned to love her people, have been at a loss to understand how the French people can, as Frenchmen, be so passionately in love with greatness, and as individuals, have such limited and narrow objectives.

The explanation of this national paradox is to be found in the French aspiration for independence. As long as—in international affairs—right must be protected by might, only a great power can feel and act as a completely independent nation. On the other hand, only those individuals who can satisfy all their needs by their own means, can consider themselves as completely independent. That is why French patriots are anxious to see their country become a great power, while, as individuals, they are disposed to limit their personal needs and objectives in order to achieve, as quickly as possible, their individual independence.

DURING THE nineteenth century they succeeded in coordinating those two contradicting trends, determined by the same basic aspiration. France was a great power composed of small farmers, small artisans, small tradesmen and small "rentiers." She was defeated by the Prussians in 1871, but almost immediately recovered her international prestige by expanding her colonial empire and by placing on the international money market the ever-accumulating savings of French peasants, artisans and small tradesmen. She was not an absolutely "independent" nation in the last war, because she could not have won it without her Allies, but she felt herself not only an equal member of the coalition, but its military leader. Was not Marshal Foch the supreme commander of all the Allied armies?

But as soon as the war was over, France felt that she was losing both her leadership and her former "absolute independence." She could not be a really great power in a world in which she was not economically the equal of the United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain and Germany. Far-sighted Frenchmen began to ask themselves anxiously whether France should not modify her way of life in order to adjust herself to a new economic world, in which mass production was the prerequisite of power.

Other Frenchmen, losing faith in France's historic position, began to ask themselves whether France should not try to assure her security without worrying about her traditional greatness. Marshal Petain and all the French collaborationists came out for this second school of thought. General de Gaulle and the majority of the French people who carried on the fight believe, however, that France can and should adjust herself to new conditions in order to be faithful to her tradition of greatness, and that only so long as she maintains her faith in her greatness, will she be able to adjust herself to the new world.

AS AMBITIOUS as General de Gaulle and his associates are for their country, and as irritating as they sometimes can appear in their relations with foreign statesmen and diplomats—they are bound to commit errors in their anxiety to prove to themselves and to the world, their faith in France's potential greatness— they are no fools. They know that France can recover her greatness only in a world in which peace will have to be assured by foreign leadership.

Therefore, after having tried to protect metropolitan France against renewed German danger by a military alliance with Soviet Russia—the greatest power on the European continent—they must now look to foreign leadership to assure peace in all parts of the world in which French possessions are scattered.

All France's past and all France's individualistic philosophy make it impossible for France to accept Soviet leadership. All England's history make it impossible for France to accept British leadership. But the United States, with which France has had, in past and present times, many misunderstandings but no real conflicts, is the only foreign power whose leadership is acceptable to her. And as American foreign policy indicates the growing determination of the American people to play the part which history imposes upon them, the fact that General de Gaulle has publicly recognized the necessity for American leadership, is more important than all the immediate results of the political and economic discussions which he and his aides had in Washington.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Henry George

When General Eisenhower in his New York speech said, "Prosperous nations are not war hungry, but a hungry nation will always seek war if it has to in desperation," he thereby called attention to a vitally important problem. For if our Nation is to endure we must have prosperity based on justice. We have been having full employment and high wages but this prosperity has been synthetic, artificial, and has been at the cost of a terrible war, printing press money and a national debt of nearly three hundred billion dollars. Pitiable ignorance of economic laws prevails in Washington, and legislation providing artificially high wages and low prices cannot prevent inevitable unemployment and consequent distress.

Henry George, whose birthday will be honored in every civilized country on Sunday, September 2, discovered and gave to the world in "Progress and Poverty" the only sound method for the securing of real prosperity. This is conformity to natural law and strict adherence to the demands of justice. Three conditions of internatinoal peace are inexorable: First, imperialism must not be continued; second, international free trade must be liberated and third, taxation which promotes land monopoly and deprives government of its legitimate income, ground rent, must be abolished. Just so long as the United States and Great Britain refuse to abolish these three primary causes of war we shall have no real prosperity, no permanent peace.

HENRY WARE ALLEN.
Wichita, Kans., Aug. 28.

No-Man's Land

The war is over. I should be out of the Navy before too many months. I have a nice wife. My health is good. Life is generally beautiful except for one little thing—I live in University Park, Md.

For the past four days my wife and I have been trying to make contact with our local government in connection with garbage removal. Our garbage hasn't been collected in three weeks. It smells. On hot days, it reeks. But can we find who is responsible for collecting our garbage? We can't even find out what town we live in. Our real estate agent says we live in University Park. Our mail comes to Hyattsville. Our bus tickets read Riverdale. We border College Park.

Having ultimate faith in Uncle Sam's Postoffice Department, we called the Hyattsville Municipal Building and the treasurer answered. He was most sympathetic about the garbage situation and said he would see a man about it and call us back. He called us back and said that the man advised that Hyattsville was not responsible; that we should call University Park. We thanked him and looked in the phone book. No University Park listed. We figured maybe he meant Riverdale since we are only 400 yards from the Riverdale postoffice, which is between us and Hyattsville. The phone book lists Riverdale, town of, Municipal Building and Fire Department, Tel. HY. 0386. For two days we buzzed that number and nobody answered. (Thank God our house wasn't on fire.) In the meantime, the flies around our garbage pail were opening up new hangars. Finally we called the Riverdale Police Station. Nobody answered there, either. In desperation we called the Riverdale Postoffice. It answered. It recommended calling the Mayor of Hyattsville.

We called back the Hyattsville Municipal Building and talked with our old friend the treasurer. He was most apologetic and agreed with us that mouldy garbage made a most unpleasant odor and did things for the fly population. He gave us the mayor's number. We called. The mayor answered. He referred us to a Mr. Bowie. We called Mr. Bowie. He said he was not responsible for such matters, but would try to see to it that our garbage was collected. He suggested there were certain other people we could call, who were also not responsible, but who might be able to help us in case he failed.

We have no idea who Mr. Bowie is, but if his good offices are responsible for having our garbage collected today or tomorrow, we will vote for him for mayor of Hyattsville or University Park or Riverdale or College Park or all four put together. If no garbage man comes, could you please send us Mr. Truman's private number. We're still citizens of the U. S.—by God!

LIEUT. S. K. BAILEY, USNR.
Hyattsville, Md.

Federal Pay Scale

The trouble with *The Post's* optimism and confidence about reconversion is that you cannot pay bills with it. Bills require hard cash. Last Sunday's edition of *The Post* paints a glowing picture of postwar Washington, based upon new investments and high employment levels in private industry.

These expectations, devoutly to be wished for, are themselves based upon estimates of a huge demand for private homes and consumer durable goods and services. What *The Post* ignores is that this demand comes in the main from Federal workers and is conditioned by their purchasing power. The purchasing power of Washington Federal workers is already scheduled to be cut by $130,000,000 effective September 9, with the institution of the 40-hour week in the Government service. Add to this, *The Post's* own estimate of a reduction in Federal personnel in Washington of between 60,000 and 70,000 workers, and you get a cut in purchasing power of Federal workers of over 300 million dollars. This staggering reduction in purchasing power is bound to have the most drastic consequences on new investments and levels of employment in private industry. The way Washington's heavy industry, the Federal service, goes, determines the direction of the whole city.

Instead of exuding confidence and optimism, *The Post* would do better to concern itself with the immediate pay and job problems of Federal employes in this city. Under the leadership of our union, it took Federal workers two and a half bitter years to convince Congress to raise Federal pay scales. It has taken only two and a half months for their higher earnings to be snatched away from them and to be left in a worse condition than they were before passage of the pay raise bill characterized by President Truman on VJ-Day as "One of the hardest working groups of warworkers during the past four years, and perhaps the least appreciated by the public . . ."

There is reason for being confident about the future. But such confidence must be based upon coming to grips with realities. The number one reality for Washington today is the pay scales and jobs of Federal workers.

HENRY BEITSCHER,
President, District Council,
Federal Workers of America, CIO.
Washington, Aug. 27.

Asking Civilian Aid

We common soldiers who have served willingly in war regard further service as a prison sentence. We will not feel assured that we are being released as rapidly as possible unless private citizens and civil authorities examine critically the Army's demobilization plans and constantly prod the military authorities in the execution of these plans. REDEPLOYED.
Camp Lee, Va., Aug. 19.

Work Holiday

May I suggest that during this period of reconversion the term "work-holiday" in place of "unemployment" be used? This is the time for warworkers to take a long-needed holiday, but if they think of it as unemployment, it can only lead to mass fear.

CAROL R. PITTMAN.
Washington, Aug. 17.

Both Unions, Employers Should Be Responsible For Major Decisions

By Leo Wolman

Seizure of the Illinois Central Railroad by the Office of Defense Transportation August 24 has meaning and significance which go far beyond the issues in dispute between railroad and the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. The issue is a typical labor union jurisdictional quarrel. Unions were unable to settle their differences and the matter went through the elaborate and complex machinery provided by the Railway Labor Act. The final stage of this procedure is submission of the dispute to an emergency panel appointed by the President. The panel ruled against the Locomotive Firemen, which, disapproving of the panel's findings, voted to strike.

This controversy and the method of its settlement, in common with numerous disputes of the same character, raise important questions about the functions of labor arbitration in this country. Since the passage of the Wagner Act and over a still wider industrial area during the war, arbitration has become the accepted method for settling labor disputes. Government agencies have encouraged the use of arbitration and the War Labor Board has, on many occasions, ordered the establishment of arbitration as the final step in the grievance machinery. These urgings and the desire to avoid strikes has caused the multiplication of arbitral courts and arbitrators throughout the country and in all industry. The profession of arbitrator is probably the most rapidly increasing of all occupations. The country has been led to believe that arbitration affords the fairest, most effective and most peaceful means of disposing of labor disputes.

Of all such systems, the machinery set up by the Railway Labor Act appears to be held in the highest esteem. So highly is it regarded that many have proposed applying a similar plan to the whole of American industry. The authors of the Ball-Burton-Hatch draft labor law evidently drew much of their inspiration from the operations of the Railway Labor Act.

But it is doubtful that the history of this law supports the claims so often made in its behalf. Early in the war an emergency panel, sitting on a national wage dispute, saw its findings rejected by the railroad unions and was forced into the humiliating position of converting itself into a mediation board for the purpose of arriving at terms more favorable and more acceptable to these labor organizations. This procedure, of course, amounted to repudiating the machinery which both parties had accepted and replacing fact-finding and recommendations by an impartial body with force applied to public officials. The Railroad Labor Adjustment Board, the more or less permanent and continuous arbitral machinery of the Railway Labor Act, which virtually operates in a state of secrecy, urgently requires a thorough study by those who look here for the solution of postwar labor disturbances.

The weakening and breakdown of arbitration of this kind have not been limited to the railroad industry. A careful and informed review of the recent history of arbitration will disclose too many cases in which the purposes and functions of arbitration have been perverted by resort to direct action at one stage or another of the proceedings. There is nothing surprising about this. It is one consequence of the close tie which has grown up between Government and labor relations. The same developments took place under the Weimar Republic in Germany before voluntary elements of labor relations were destroyed.

The moral we need to draw from our own experience and from that of others is that machinery is no substitute for the acceptance of responsibility for major decisions by labor unions and employers themselves.

Changing The Leopard's Spots

Many Retire

New Leaders Next Worry For Military

By Ernest Lindley

Many professional officers who directed the war will be retiring soon. General of the Army George C. Marshall reached the regular retirement age of 64 December 31, 1944. He has been Chief of Staff for more than six years.

LINDLEY

Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King is two years past retirement age. General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, is only 59, but has been top man in the air forces for seven years. He was ill a few months ago and believes in giving younger men a chance.

All three of these men are still vigorous. And because of their great prestige with Congress, which must determine the size and cost of our postwar military establishment, they will be released reluctantly by their respective services. But after the tremendous burdens they have carried they are entitled to years of repose. Each of them may retire with the knowledge that he has earned a secure place in history.

The President's Chief of Staff, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy is 70. After serving as Chief of Naval Operations he had been Governor of Puerto Rico and Ambassador to France before Roosevelt made him his right-hand adviser on strategy.

The logical successor to General Marshall is General of the Army Eisenhower.

Admiral King has no one logical heir. The two jobs he holds—Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations—may be separated again. Because of their prestige, Fleet Admiral Nimitz or Admiral Halsey might be chosen to lead the Navy's fight for its postwar position. But before long the main responsibilities probably will be passed on to younger hands.

Many Available

General Arnold probably will be succeeded either by General Carl Spaatz or Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker. But the Army Air Forces have a flock of young general officers who have had heavy responsibilities during this war. Youngest of the services, the air force has a characteristically young man's outlook. After a brief transitional period, the future of the Army Air Forces is likely to be entrusted to generals now in their thirties or early forties.

The Navy has young men of comparable talent, but not of comparable experience. It underwent a relatively smaller expansion than the Army and Air Forces so that it offered relatively fewer opportunities for advancement. In addition, it was more conservative than the Army about weeding out older officers and promoting outstanding younger regular officers over the heads of their seniors. Also it has been less ready to promote and otherwise reward reserve officers.

As a result the Navy will have to undergo a pretty drastic shakeout of older officers during the next few years if the men who will be called upon to direct it in the next war, if there is one, are to be given command experience comparable to that which the Air Forces, and to a lesser extent the Army, have already given officers in the same age groups.

Wants Transfers

The Navy would like the transfer about 30,000 reserve officers to regular service; has worked out a plan for giving them, in rotation, additional professional training and offering them the same opportunities for promotion and retirement enjoyed by regular officers. But to get the better of the reserve officers for the regular Navy, it must convince them that the promise not to discriminate against them in favor of Annapolis graduates will be faithfully performed.

Without officers presently in the reserve, the critically important naval air and amphibious forces, in particular, would be pretty thoroughly gutted.

The Navy faces in a more aggravated form problems which are common to the services: (1) how to keep and develop for higher responsibilities their most promising younger officers when the services are being contracted and the normal opportunities for advancement therefore restricted, (2) how to clear away the upper levels of older officers who, although they performed brilliantly in many instances in this war and may be good for several years more of service, will be too old to fight the next war, if one comes.

Uncertainty of Times Leads Many to Query Full Employment Bill

By Mark Sullivan

After Congress reconvenes the full employment bill will reach the stage of formal debate. It already has had prolonged hearings before a Senate committee, has been debated by several radio forums, has had much newspaper discussion.

After all this, if the full employment bill remains still incompletely understood by the public, the reason may lie in a special characteristic of it. It is one of those proposals whose effect and importance lie not wholly in the wording of the bill, but in its bearing on the world problem of our time, the conflict between State socialism and free enterprise. What confuses the public is that believers in both schools of thought argue over whether the full employment bill is in the interest of one or the other.

The full employment bill is written, with obvious deliberateness, so as to give assurance of the continuation of private ownership of industry as the basis of the American economic system. Over and over the bill repeats that American industry is to be conducted through private ownership, not Government.

Words Contradictory

But the very strength and repetition of the assurances to private industry give rise to suspicion on the part of some conservatives. In effect they say: "When a bill beats its breast, when it says that never, never, cross-my-heart and so-help-me, shall there be Government ownership of industry"—when a bill does that, the lady doth protest too much.

In the Senate hearings it was brought out that in spite of the specific assurances to private industry, there are, in the bill's declaration of purpose, some words and phrases in which conservatives find contradictory interpretations.

The essential nature of the full employment bill is to be found in the mechanism it sets up. It provides that at the beginning of each year the President and his advisers shall make an estimate of the number of persons who, during the coming year, will need jobs, and the number who are likely to be employed, in industry as well as Government.

If the estimate says there is likely to be some unemployment, then Congress is to pass legislation designed to bring about more jobs. This legislation is to be such as will increase employment by private industry.

Fear Over-Estimate

What is there in this to cause apprehension by some conservatives? They have an apprehension about the estimate of unemployment.

In a country with some 130 million people, there are at all times some five million or so who, while technically unemployed, do not really want jobs or want only part-time ones. By including these the estimate could be made larger.

Conservatives fear that, by making the estimate of unemployment large, private industry will not provide enough jobs to meet it. In such condition, if it arises, conservatives fear that radicals would use the over-estimate as the basis for asserting that private industry cannot provide enough jobs. From this, conservatives fear, will arise demand by radicals for Government ownership.

But to assume the estimate of prospective unemployment will be made excessively large and that Congress will accept such an estimate and act on it, is to assume that there will be in Washington at the time an Administration unsympathetic to private industry, and a Congress the same. This is certainly not true of the present administration and Congress. Whether it might be true of a future Administration or Congress can hardly be a sound basis for present policy.

The full employment bill, like anything else, is judged in the light of the times in which it emerges. From causes not within itself, but in the atmosphere of the times, it takes on prejudice and favor. The full employment bill emerges in America at a time when Britain is going Socialist. More than that, there is much similarity between this bill and a more specific full-employment proposal in Britain, known as the Beveridge plan. The Beveridge plan frankly contemplates an extreme limitation of private ownership, perhaps its extinction.

Unquestionably, both American conservatives and American radicals have been influenced in their attitude toward the full employment bill by the implications in its British counterpart.

Bold Action Is Needed To Forestall Job Fight

Continued From Page One

singled out among all people to provide jobs for GIs. If, by legislation, the Government should force union workers out of jobs to make room for nonunion veterans, is the Government also going to force a certain number of small businessmen out of business to make way for the veteran who wants to set up shop?

Is the Government also prepared to take away war plants from nonveterans operators and turn them over to the veterans?

The veterans are in dire need of decent housing. Is the Government prepared to force out nonveterans to move former servicemen in?

Unions feel—and not without some justice—that they have done much for veterans in a positive way.

Unions Cite Help

Although the Selective Service Act guarantees reemployment rights for one year only, the unions protect veterans in their plants indefinitely. Furthermore, in many cases, the union obtains seniority for the veteran on the basis of time spent in service.

The unions point out that in protecting their seniority system they also are protecting the full rights of the millions of GIs who hold union cards. They insist they are maintaining high standards of wages, hours and conditions.

Fire a warworker to make a job for a veteran, says the union, and the discharged man carries the burden of the debt of gratitude which the Nation as a whole owes that veteran.

As to legislating prehiring seniority for veterans, unions insist such a law not only could be used to hurt unions, but also, in the long run, would work to the detriment of the veteran. Unions are extremely sensitive about giving up rights they have gained. They feel management would make every attempt to hire antiunion veterans as against prounion veterans and nonveterans, not so much because of a desire to help the veteran as to break up the union.

New Idea Broached

Veterans' leaders, on the other hand, point out it is unjust for a veteran to return to civilian life and find himself at the bottom of a hiring list, just because an employer must, under union contract rehire every one of his warworkers before he can hire a veteran.

Management, in some cases, has stated it wishes to hire more veterans and would like to do away with hiring from seniority lists.

In the automobile industry, a scheme has been broached to do away with all seniority for war workers who got their jobs after the Selective Service law went into effect in 1940 and start reconversion hiring of those workers and veterans on an equal basis.

Boosted with some enthusiasm by auto manufacturers, the plan is eyed with frigidity by unions, which suspect the whole idea as a camouflage for union-busting.

There have been attempts to bring unions and veterans, management and Government together and find a workable solution under Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, retiring retraining and reemployment administrator. Although General Hines is known to have sent a final report to Reconversion Director Snyder, the report can contain no workable solution because union leaders and veterans' leaders have failed to come to a voluntary agreement.

With the Hines conferences over, all parties concerned are virtually sitting on their hands waiting for something to happen. And something will happen—something frightful—unless positive, courageous steps are taken.

The Hines conferences demonstrated at least that there is no pat formula to assure jobs for all GIs except by creating enough jobs for everybody.

But there is an approach that will work, just so long as selfish interests give way to national welfare; just so long as Government, management, unions and veterans' organizations are willing to meet with each other on a basis of good will.

Congress can help by clearly defining and liberalizing job reemployment rights under the Selective Service Act and thus remove a bone of contention over "supersenionity" (a stand taken by Selective Service which interprets the law to mean that a veteran must be restored to his old job, or to one of like seniority, status and pay, regardless of what employe must give way to make room for the veteran). A Federal Court decision has sustained the Selective Service interpretation.

The President can help by placing the entire problem of jobs for veterans and civilians under a single agency, instead of dividing the task, as at present, among Selective Service, USES, Veterans Administration, Veterans Placement Board, Retraining and Reemployment Administration. This agency should have a clear policy of giving veterans job preference wherever qualified.

But, despite some skills acquired in service, many, many GIs will return to civilian life without any skill, training or educational background. Congress should liberalize the educational and retraining programs so as to encourage veterans to go to school and enter training.

Must Act Quickly

Many veterans feel too old to start school or training. They are impatient for a job, to get married and settle down. For these, Congress should make it worth while to get an education and acquire background and skills before entering the labor market. The Nation needs doctors and dentists and many types of technical and professional men for the atomic era that lies ahead—let's train the veterans for those opportunities.

The war proved labor and management could get together and solve their problems through discussion and agreement, rather than by legislation and compulsion. With the same good will on the part of organized labor and organized veterans, management and Government, voluntary agreements can be similarly reached, particularly at a local level. After all, veterans and warworkers come from the same families.

The theoretical problems that arise during high-level discussions of veterans, union, management and governmental leaders, frequently vanish when placed before community representatives of the same groups. In home towns, where the people know one another and their problems, practical solutions can be worked out, . . . and are being worked out . . . right along.

To fail to solve the problems of peace as we solved those of war, to allow flames of hatred to be fanned into explosive violence, is to lose the very thing we—veterans and war workers both—have been fighting for.

We waged the war as a free people and we won.

As a free people we also can win the peace—but not by sitting on our hands and letting that atomic bomb explode.

Maury Maverick, Writing For Pearson, Says:

This Is No Time to Stop Spending

By Maury Maverick

Chairman, Smaller War Plants Corporation

What worries me about many people in high places is that, now we have given our enemies both barrels, they think that the Government should crawl into one barrel, "stop spending," and let so-called "natural forces" prevail.

MAVERICK

In other words, we should let fang-and-claw economics take over.

If this happens, thousands of little businesses—meaning, you and me, plus the corner butcher or the little factory—will get stomped to death.

Do-nothing policies of government have always brought unemployed by the millions. Unemployment is here, but don't get excited. For a while it will be in the millions. But it doesn't have to be if we protect the little people.

If we don't, we'll have enormous and continuous unemployment.

Payroll Jumps 18 Million

Some people figure, now the war is over, that all you have to do is drop everything—let the Government take sleeping powders, collect little or no taxes, and then everybody will get rich and be happy.

The trouble with this lush and plush philosophy is that the Government is the people and the people are the Government. They can't run out on each other.

During the war, the Government spent—each month—some five to eight billion dollars on death and destruction, and it was necessary. People were working, eating, fighting and wearing good clothes. In fact, with 11 million in the services, and seven million employed in war industries, we have had some 18 million more people drawing pay than ever before.

I say positively you can't suddenly stop spending and fling 18 million human beings on the market overnight. To do so means economic destruction. It means millions of hungry, unemployed, and very properly dissatified people.

The cave-in of the Japanese has come so quickly the war already seems far away. In Europe last winter I saw the non-Germanic part of Europe's population hungry and freezing. This winter lack of coal, transportation and food will make it far worse for all of Europe.

We must consider all this. For us to think we can leave the rest of the world in chaos—and go merrily on without trouble—is dreamland insanity. We must continue to understand that there is a world, and that we are part of it, just as we did in war.

Asks Lower Interest

We need not get pious over merely signing the United Nations treaty. We must realize the signing is not all—that now we have overwhelmingly great world responsibilities.

But my job is little business, and I hope I will be forgiven for talking about it. Little business needs a lot of things:

Finance, including low rates of interest. The "Bigs" get it at seven-eighths of 1 per cent to 2 per cent; the "Littles" pay 5 to 8 per cent; generally two or three times as much as the Bigs. (This doubles or triples the cost of living money.)

The Smaller War Plants Corporation wants to work with the banks and does, in participation loans. We want to work with the banks because most of them are little businesses in themselves. We want to establish an insurance system like the Federal Housing Administration for little business.

This will help little businesses by the hundreds of thousands; will also help 15,000 banks, together with millions of workers and farmers, and keep business spread around the country.

That's private industry, and any civilized government—any democratic government—must do just that.

The GI Bill

Veterans—11 million of them.

If anybody can get a loan, a GI should be able to get it from the glassiest-eyed banker in the world. We'll have to loosen up for the boys coming back—and also give them training for peacetime business, just as we did for them in the military service. Give them also scientific and management aid.

Help them stay in business. Merely to make a liberal loan and turn the veterans loose is wrong. That does no good.

Construction

Put hundreds, thousands of contractors, little and big, to work turning out homes and buildings like hot cakes. Have them build roads and bridges to the cost of eight billion dollars. Public works. Dozens of trades and industries will thus go to work. Millions of people.

I say spend, invest, build—the return is prosperity and jobs for America. I estimate there is a combined total of around 50 billion dollars in public construction that ought to be done.

Technical Advice

I am proud of the fact the SWPC established a technical advisory service for little business.

What I am driving at is that we must keep this technical service. You have had it for farmers for 50 years, and increasingly in the last few years. So give it to the little businessman. Full speed ahead in science. Science, rightly used, can save the world.

Science and Peace

I sometimes think we are drooling political infants going around with atomic bombs in our hands. Politically we are not even adults. But in science we are 10,000 years ahead. Pray God that our political thinking may some day match our scientific thinking.

Radar, radio, electronics, sulfa drugs, a hundred other amazing scientific discoveries have revolutionized not just America—but the world. The atomic bomb turned it upside-down and wrongside outward, along with the human race. Nothing, absolutely nothing, will ever be the same, including political science.

These are tempestuous times. Folks are running around in circles, trying to harness the new energies this war has unleashed. I've spent a lot of time in Washington the last 20 years. From what I've seen, I think America can do the job again.

People Like Midroad Policy, Approve Truman Because of It

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

With Congress due to recovene Tuesday and attention scheduled to center in great part upon domestic matters, the big problem facing President Truman is the direction he shall take in getting this Nation back on a peacetime basis.

Should he go more to the right, pursue more conservative policies? Should he turn more to the left? Or should be continue to follow what the public has regarded as his middle-of-the-road course?

The Gallup Poll

The answers to these questions are important to President Truman's political future because in them are revealed the basic point of view which prevails throughout the country today.

The answers also explain why Truman has achieved his phenomenal popularity in so short a time—a general public approval greater than ever recorded for the late Mr. Roosevelt during the war years.

Field reporters questioned voters on the following issue:

"Which of these three policies would you like to have President Truman follow?"

1. Go more to the left by following more of the views of labor and other liberal groups?
2. Go more to the right by following more of the views of business and conservative groups?
3. Following a policy halfway between the two?
4. No opinion.

The replies:

Go More to the Left	16%
Go More to the Right	18
Keep Middle of Road	55
No Opinion	11

Among both Democrats and Republicans the majority want to see Truman follow a policy about halfway between the left and the right.

BY AGES

	21-29 Years	30-49 Years	50 Yrs. & Over
Go More to the Left	19%	17%	14%
Go More to the Right	9	17	25
Keep Middle-of-Road	60	56	49
No Opinion	12	10	12

Replies to the second question give the answer to Truman's present popularity:

"Which of these three policies do you think President Truman has been following?"

Left	16%
Right	17
Middle-of-Road	54
No Opinion	19

Dutch Communities Help Each Other

Netherlands towns which did not suffer heavily are collecting household goods and construction materials for war-ravaged communities.

Amsterdam, as an example, has undertaken a "Help Arnhem" campaign. Arnhem lacks even the most essential living equipment. To alleviate conditions, citizens of Amsterdam sent 100 trucks of household goods, and more than 450 tons of kitchen utensils. Moreover, a barge laden with furniture is ready to leave. Skilled workers are registered for emergency reconstruction work in Arnhem and special teams will direct restoration of electric, gas and water facilities.

French Guillotine May Be Discarded

Paris—The French government may abandon the guillotine, this country's executioner since the French Revolution, and is considering adopting the electric chair. The Ministry of Justice has asked the Foreign Ministry to query the American Government about the efficiency of the electric chair, with particular reference to its humanitarian aspects.

The guillotine, known as "La Veuve" (the widow), has not been used since the German occupation. The principal problem has been lack of transport from district to district for executions, and the increased number of persons sentenced to death since the collaborationist trials began.

Britain Plans To Make Coal Major Asset

By the Associated Press

London.—Coal is the strong backbone of Great Britain. The new British government calls it the "basis of all our staple industries" and has placed it right after the Bank of England in the nationalization program.

William Lawther, realistic president of the National Union of Mine Workers, estimates it will cost between 400 million and 1200 million dollars to rejuvenate the mines and make them a real national asset. But the union and the Labor Party, working together on the problem, figure it will be worth it.

The government intends to take over some 1782 working mines in England, Scotland and Wales, acquiring interests of more than 700,000 miners.

Methods to obtain the mines have been worked out.

Atomic Power Not Only Greater But Much Cheaper Than Coal

By John J. O'Neill

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Release of atomic energy, most gigantic and important achievement of the human race in conquering its environment, can make it possible for the human race to create a close approach to an earthly paradise—if used with wisdom—or it can bring about a more realistic inferno than anything experienced.

All the freedoms and comforts man enjoys can be reduced to terms of energy available to him with which to work out his ideas.

Coal brought the present power age which made it possible for man to have days of leisure and at the same time provide an era of plenty.

Energy Will Be Cheap

Atomic energy will increase vastly the energy available to us. Uranium gives off three million times as much energy as an equal weight of coal. It will not be three million times as cheap, but if we get the advantage of only one tenth of one per cent of this output, coal will be more than 1000 times as expensive as uranium.

With such a tremendous leeway atomic energy unquestionably will be made extremely cheap—like "free air" at service stations.

Industrial projects on an almost free energy basis will be able to turn out an unparalleled mass production of goods.

In time a tremendous unemployment problem will be created unless we make arrangements to prevent it. These arrangements can be devised along engineering lines. We will tackle tremendous national projects. One may be a new vacuum tube transportation system in which we will travel to the coast in half an hour.

Won't Refuel Autos

Atomic energy will be used first in power houses, where it will be transformed into electricity. Our homes, factories, and offices will be heated by electricity. There will be no coal bins or furnaces. Houses will not have chimneys. They will be air-conditioned. They may be artificially lighted at all times making windows unnecessary.

Our automobiles eventually will have atomic energy units built into them so we will never have to refuel them. They will be operated by steam engines of a new type.

Steamships and locomotives operated by atomic energy will be practical in a short time. So will very large airplanes, powered with atomic energy which will be able to stay in the air for any length of time as far as fuel is concerned.

Nonstop flights around the world in large luxurious planes or steamships will be early developments.

In a relatively short time the coal industry will disappear, but the oil industry will remain as a producer of chemical products such as synthetic rubber and plastics.

May Mine Ocean

We will be able to weather-condition our farms against adverse growing conditions as we now air-condition our homes.

With cheap energy available to handle excess water we may find it cheaper to mine the ocean for a number of mineral substances.

On the economic side the war has been directed toward control of oil and mineral supplies of the world. Now oil will fade out of the picture. There will no longer be strategic supplies of minerals as atomic energy will make it possible to work the poorest grades of ores.

Expert Says Youth Spends Too Much

State College, Pa. (U.P.)—Bobby-soxers, probably won't appreciate the advice Dr. M. E. John has given parents. Dr. John, professor of rural sociology at Pennsylvania State College, advises parents to slash junior's weekly allowance.

"Since the start of the war," he says, "the average youngster has had far too much spending money—and society may eventually have to foot the bill."

What's more, the children themselves can easily pick up odd jobs with abnormally high wages.

Dr. John fears the postwar adjustment to normal standards, and warns that a "wave of petty thievery" can easily result.

Emergency Health Plan Started to Protect GIs Aids Whole Hemisphere

By Frank Carey
Associated Press Staff Writer

Bull's blood, volcanic ash, cactus plants and eucalyptus trees—all have a part in one of the greatest adventures of all time in public health and sanitation, a cooperative project between the United States and 18 Latin-American countries. It is designed to elevate health and sanitation standards in the Western Hemisphere, particularly impossible areas of rich development. This Nation's part is directed by the United States Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The project was born of the wartime need to protect our servicemen based in the Latin countries and the health of millions of workers there producing strategic materials. It also is aimed at making greater use of the hemisphere's resources in the future.

Engineers often had to turn to primitive materials because of wartime shortage and difficulties of transportation.

In Ecuador they produced firebrick from bull's blood and adobe clay—a technique first used by the Spanish Conquistadores.

LATIN CHILD GETS CHECKUP
. . . U. S., 18 nations cooperate

Wood Replaces Steel

In high Andean ranges they found excellent cement could be made from volcanic ash and dust.

They used an unusual tropical wood—called "pochote"—as a substitute for steel in building sewerage disposal plants.

Difficulties of another nature faced the medical men. They've had to convince Indians that the drugs of the white men were better than the herbs and compresses of jungle medication.

They've had to prove to the natives that the waters of the mighty Amazon must be chlorinated before used for drinking and bathing.

They've had to show native midwives that an infant can be delivered with more finesse through good pre-natal care and with proper instruments rather than by chanting "magic" words—and procedures far worse.

An idea of conditions that prevailed in some places is found in the oath midwives take after being trained by doctors.

Teach Midwives

"I swear in the name of God and my own conscience," they vow, "I will never practice abortions (and) that I will always make use of the umbilical sterile dressing and of silver nitrate solution at one per cent . . ."

Part of the work of the doctors and sanitary engineers is near military bases and in crowded communities. But much of it takes them deep into jungle and mountainous areas, where rubber workers and miners have been producing materials of great importance.

The objective is not only to guard the health but to institute disease-control measures in places where economic development now is impossible because of malaria and other ills.

Contribute Land

Greatest stress is placed on disease-prevention through health education.

The United States has allotted 35 million dollars so far to this Inter-American war on disease. The other 18 countries have allocated a total of 20 million dollars in addition to contributions of land, equipment, buildings and labor.

The project operates on agreements between this country and each of the 18 Latin-American countries participating. Some agreements extend to 1948.

Special cooperative health and sanitary services are set up. These operate as parts of the governments of the individual countries.

The United States assigns doctors, engineers, nurses and other specialists to assist Latin Americans.

What is the return this country gets?

The office of Inter-American Affairs says that in addition to its benefits in wartime, the project should help make possible:

1. Greater access to raw and strategic materials.
2. Wider markets for our industrial and agricultural machinery.
3. Increased knowledge of tropical diseases.
4. Further strengthening of our "good neighbor" policy.

Serious Drought Hits South France

France is suffering her worst drought in 50 years. The situation in southern France is called "catastrophic" by the agriculture ministry.

The wheat harvest is expected to fall 55 per cent below prewar levels, extending bread rationing through all of 1946. A fifth of the vegetable, potato and fodder crops were wiped out by the lack of rain, further aggravating food shortages.

None Satisfied

Jap Attack Controversy Not Settled

Continued From Page One

President's 10-point settlement, which the Japs rejected verbally.

Hull has said that this was not an ultimatum and the Army board has so quoted him, but it makes the point (and quotes Grew in support) that Japan regarded it as an ultimatum and the next day started a task force on the way for the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7.

On the same day—that is, November 26—General Marshall and Admiral Stark wrote a joint memorandum to President Roosevelt asking him that "no ultimatum be delivered to the Japanese, as the Army and Navy were not ready to precipitate an issue with Japan."

The memorandum did not reach him until the next day or the day after that.

That, broadly, is the background sketched by the Army board and, in the investigations that are to come, it probably will transcend in importance almost everything else.

The three generals on the Army board had this to say:

"The board is impressed with the necessity for a closer, more aggressive relationship between the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the War and Navy Departments, in using all of their facilities as a coordinated team for the defense of the United States."

Gallup Won't Agree

In connection with President Truman's statement that the whole country was to blame for Pearl Harbor, Dr. George Gallup probably would disagree. His Institute of Public Opinion made a survey in 1935, two years after Hitler came to power, and found that 80 per cent of those polled favored a larger air force.

By 1939, just before Hitler invaded Poland, 91 per cent favored a larger air force.

"A few months later, in March, 1940, when the Army asked for money to buy 1200 planes, Congress appropriated enough for only 59," Gallup has said. "Yet at that time the common people were not only for a bigger air force, but were willing to pay extra taxes to get it."

One of the chief worries of General Marshall and Admiral Stark, when they drew up their memorandum to President Roosevelt November 26, 1941, was the lack of planes.

Navy Flier Now Top Living Ace

San Francisco (AP).—The death of Maj. Richard I. Bong, Poplar, Wis., the Army's 40-plane ace of the war, leaves the Navy with the highest scoring ace to survive World War II.

He is Comdr. David McCampbell, 35, West Palm Beach, Fla., carrier pilot, who shot down 34 Japanese planes.

At least two Army pilots ran up higher scores than McCampbell, but did not survive the war.

"ARMIES IN THE FIRE" DRAWN BY DUVOISIN
. . . included in traveling exhibition of Children's Book Illustrations

Do Sweet Tunes Really Soothe?

Doctors and Musicians to Team In Music Therapy Evaluation

By David Taylor Marke

New York (AP).—Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, but whether it can cure mental and physical ills still is an open question. So doctors and musicians are going to team up to find out just what it's worth.

Dr. Samuel T. Burns, chairman of the department of music education, New York University, announced the dual inquiry after a three-weeks conference of musical and medical experts.

"Two-man teams of psychiatrists and musicians," says Dr. Burns, "will be developed to visit hospitals to apply music therapy, particularly to injured servicemen. I hope that the conclusions finally reached will serve as a guide in music therapy activities and as a basis for judging literature and claims in the field."

Found in Bible

Music therapy (the use of music to treat physical and mental ills) is not new, but its possibilities have captured the imagination of the American people, scores of well-meaning organizations and individuals have given of their time and talent in hospitals all over the country. Unfortunately, this wide interest is equaled only by the lack of knowledge concerning music as a therapeutic agent.

The effect of music upon the emotions was shown in Biblical days. References to the soothing effects of music can be found in Samuel I, 16:23:

"And it came to pass, when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, that David took an harp and played with his hand: so Saul was refreshed, and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him."

It was not until 1890, however, as Roy Underwood, head of the music department of Michigan State College, pointed out in the magazine Music, that scientific research into the influence of music upon the human organism was initiated.

"During the next 20 years," Underwood wrote, "the following effects were definitely proved: Music increases bodily metabolism; music increases or decreases muscular energy; music produces a marked effect on pulse and blood pressure; increase in cerebral circulation occurs under the influence of even simple music; music produces decided changes in respiration, influences the internal secretions, and lowers the threshold of sensory perception." (That is to say you feel, hear, taste, smell, more sharply).

It Is Not Magic

Many psychiatrists have studied the value of music as a therapeutic agent. Dr. Ira M. Altschuler of Eloise Hospital in Michigan was shown that music is 35 per cent more effective in calming patients than any of the standard methods, such as a wet sheet wrap, ice packs, etc.

The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital in Maryland has made therapeutic use of music for more than 20 years. Many other institutions, private and public, have demonstrated various uses of music in the treatment of patients.

Dr. Arnold Elston, professor of music, University of Oregon, is quick to point out however, that it is not a magic technique. We don't know whether specific music can be prescribed for specific ailments. There must be further, intelligent study. Psychiatric reactions are complicated rather than simple.

Dr. S. Bernard Wortis, director, psychiatric division, Bellevue Hospital, found that music sometimes kicks back. Mental cases, he maintained, often reacted quite violently. Before a patient can be aided, it is necessary for the psychiatrists to determine the mood and play along with it, gradually attempting to work around to the desired effect.

Definite techniques must be evolved whereby doctors can accurately test music's therapeutic qualities. And standards for training qualified personnel must be developed.

The meeting at NYU is only the beginning. Out of it will come further study and research to determine the techniques to be employed by the two-man teams and the most effective application and dissemination of the information to be collected.

Bangor Welsh Celebration Is Sing Fest

By Donald C. Williams

Bangor, Pa. (AP).—Americans of Welsh ancestry have been assembling in this Pennsylvania community this weekend to renew old friendships, reminisce—and sing.

The provocation is the fifteenth annual Bangor Welsh Day. Prewar records of the Bangor Welsh Day Association, Inc., include visitors' names from every State in the Nation, and from Wales, England and Canada.

Bangor itself claims a Welsh background. Its founder, Robert Morris Jones, selected its name because of the similarity of slate rock deposits found here and in Bangor, Wales.

Personify Wales

Welsh Day, always held on the Saturday and Sunday preceding Labor Day, is simple and informal.

Saturday's session features everything Welsh: choral music, group singing, solos and other vocal presentations; Welsh stories, poetry and a slate-splitting exhibition by an old quarryman who cuts the rock into paper-thin slabs with a slater's chisel and hammer.

The Welshman's love of country is symbolized in the prominent display of a Welsh dragon flag, presented to the association as a gift from David Lloyd George, and the Stars and Stripes.

A Welshman describes his love of song as second only to his reverence for God. Sunday is devoted to services of "prayer and praise." A never-ending search is maintained for a Welsh minister with the greatest hwyl, a singing type of delivery.

Every Welsh - American home opens its doors for te-bach during the weekend. Served at the conclusion of a social evening, the "little tea" or Welsh supper-meal consists of tea (always brewed in an old-fashioned earthen pot), Welsh cookies, raisin bread, cheese and jam.

Bangor Welsh Day, officials claim, is "the oldest continuous celebration of its type in the state." To assure its perpetuation the association operates on this simple formula: "Personal responsibility in Welsh Day affairs develops greater and keener interest." Every Bangorian of Welsh origin is assigned a definite task.

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress, Widener and Chester Dale collections. Special exhibition of Japanese war paintings and drawings by American artists. Open daily 10 to 5; Sunday, 2 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collection of fine arts. American prints from permanent collection.

FREER GALLERY, 12th st. and Independence ave. Works of Art from Far East, Near East and India. Paintings and Etchings by Whistler. Open daily, including Sunday, 9 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5. Mondays, 12 to 4:30. American prints and sculpture. Children's Book Illustrations September 5-18. Postwar Plans for Washington, September 9-October 31.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY, 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 10; Sundays and holidays, 3 to 6. Color squatints by Ronault. Lithographs by Dammier.

ARTS CLUB, 2017 I st. nw. Members' summer exhibition.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 9th and K sts nw. Drawings and water colors by Howard Cosnat and William Whitney, September 4-30.

DAR MUSEUM, 17th and D sts. nw. Ceramics and textiles recently acquired.

WHYTE GALLERY, 1520 Connecticut ave. nw. Paintings, drawings and prints by Eric Miller, to September 30.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY, 127 Randolph pl. nw. Group exhibition. Open daily, 8 to 10; Sundays, 2 to 8.

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Art Events

Two Exhibits Will Open At Corocoran

By Jane Watson

Of outstanding interest to Washington residents is the exhibition of postwar plans for the Capital scheduled to open at the Corcoran Gallery of Art Sunday, September 9. Sponsored by the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the display will include drawings, models and photographs showing the city as it is and as it will be when these projected plans are carried out. Among the features will be a large-scale model indicating the proposed development of East Capitol st. The exhibition, which should be a focal point of attention and discussion, will continue through October 31.

Also opening at the Corcoran is an exhibition of illustrations for children's books, organized and circulated by the American Federation of Arts, which will be on view this coming Wednesday and continue through the eighteenth.

Adults are naturally the main purchasers of children's books and the chances are that this carefully selected little show will attract adults mostly. The federation has made a serious effort to explore the remarkably fertile field of child literature, setting an age limit of 10.

A jury of four, composed of Jacques Barzun, associate professor of history at Columbia and author of the recent "Teacher in America," Mary Gould Davis, in charge of the children's book section of the Saturday Review of Literature, Josette Frank of the Child Study Association of America, and John D. Morse, editor of the Magazine of Art, went over the books published between the spring of 1944 and 1945, taking into consideration not only the illustrations, but also text and format, basing their choices on the happiest combinations of all three.

Story is Entrance Fee

This method of selection gives the group an impressive halo of authority. We understand there is a proposed follow-up—the magazine intends to publish a report on child reactions to the chosen list, based on library findings.

Perhaps the day will come when we will have a selection from a children's jury; in fact, child authors and illustrators are not to be dismissed as a possibility. An Argentine poet and puppet maker exacts a drawing or story as the price of admission for his shows, and the truly remarkable results of this encouragement of young talent was published last year, with illustrations in color, by the august University of La Plata.

In the federation group one is impressed by the caliber of artists who now undertake illustrations for children. Sketches range from the rich and colorful work of Feodor Rojankovsky, whose drawings for Georges Duplaix' "Animal Stories" and "The Tall Book of Nursery Tales" are famous, to the tender and imaginative illustrations of Roger Duvoisin for Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses."

Familiar Setting Used

As Alice Graeme Korff points out in her lucid introduction, all the books chosen for younger children have the background of everyday happenings in their lives, and the illustrations, while extremely variable in treatment, are all easily identifiable. It is worth noting that a book illustrated in comic-strip style, "A Good Man and His Good Wife," was one of the few on which all jury members agreed. In "A Ring and a Riddle," translated from the Russian, the wonders presented in fairytale fashion are the 1945 wonders of television and the airplane.

Consistent with the tremendous demand for books for children, felt for some time by the publishers, this show is already booked for circulation throughout the coming year. It represents a serious effort on the part of the American Federation of Arts to set some kind of standard in a field where all too often "anything goes," provided it appeals to the adults.

Boston Group Slated Jan. 10

C. C. Cappel, who will reopen his concert bureau at 1300 G st. on Tuesday morning, announces that he will present the Boston Orchestra in a single concert on January 10 in Constitution Hall. The Baltimore Orchestra, which made its first appearance in Washington last season, will play two concerts on January 17 (Helen Traubel, soloist) and February 14 (Yehudi Menuhin, soloist).

The list of Cappel attractions for the coming season includes Alec Templeton on October 19, Gen. Platov Don Cossack Chorus on December 10, Rosario and Antonio Spanish dance ensemble on February 21, Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin ballet ensemble on April 2, and Charles Weidman's modern dance group on March 19.

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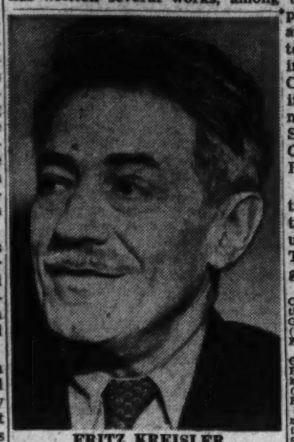
Musical Programs Listed

Pianist to Present Recital This Evening; Other Concerts Set

Katherine Foy, American pianist, will be presented by the National Gallery of Art in a recital at 8 p. m. today. Miss Foy studied in this country and abroad with Frank Sheridan, Harold Bauer and Robert Casadesus. She has given numerous recitals and has appeared two seasons as soloist at the summer concerts of the Boston Orchestra. A pupil of Ernest Bloch and Erniest Krenek in composition, she has written several works, among them a string quartet which was played by the Kolisch ensemble at Vassar College. Her program tonight includes Prelude and Fugue in A minor (Bach-Liszt), Sonata in C major, Op. 38 (Prokofiev), Ballade in F major, Mazurka in A flat major, Nocturne in B major, Scherzo in B flat minor (Chopin), Chaconne (Wagenaar), Pavane Ravel), Toccata (Ravel).



FRITZ KREISLER

Violinist To Open Season Of 12 Concerts

Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey will reopen her concert bureau at 1108 G st., on Tuesday morning. In addition to two series of five recitals each, Mrs. Dorsey will present Fritz Kreisler to open her season on Sunday afternoon, October 21, and a concert by the Don Cossack Chorus under Sergei Jarov on Tuesday night, January 19.

The first series includes Sunday afternoon recitals by Claudio Arrau, pianist, November 4; Artur Rubinstein, pianist, December 2; Ezio Pinza, basso, January 20; Jasha Heifetz, violinist, February 17; and Bidu Sayao, soprano, March 3.

In the second series will appear Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, November 18; Robert Casadesus, pianist, January 6; James Melton, tenor; February 5; Zino Francescatti, violinist, March 17, and Vladmir Horovitz, pianist, March 31. These events are scheduled for Sunday afternoons with the exception of the Melton recital which is set for Tuesday night.

Federal C. C. Will Replay Radio Games

By Willard Mutchler

Chess fandom is following with keen interest the international radio chess match between teams of 10 masters of the United States and the Soviet Union which began yesterday morning. Games played yesterday and today will be replayed at the Federal Chess Club, 2431 14th st., tonight at 8 p. m. Commentaries will be made by Howard Allman, Harold Burdge, Simon Naidel, Hans Berliner, Joseph Korvick, Joseph Hurvitz, Dr. A. Steinbach, Mathew Epstein and others. Similar displays will be featured tomorrow and Tuesday evenings. There will be a nominal admission fee and proceeds will be donated to the fund to provide chess equipment for Walter Reed Hospital.

Grandmaster Reuben Fine, player on third board, will speak at the Chess Divan, 1741 K st., on Wednesday at 8 p. m., recounting highlights of the radio match and of the Pan-American Tournament recently concluded in Los Angeles.

Oscar Shapiro recently gave a simultaneous exhibition at the Chess Divan, rapid transit style. Shapiro lost to H. E. Singleton, Capt. A. D. Kramer, William Squire, L. W. Ferris, Capt. J. I. Puente, A. D. Napoleon, Lieut. Comdr. E. N. Asmann, and drew with S. J. Smith, E. S. Dillon, A. C. S. Pindar and P. L. Dean. He defeated W. B. Groves, Lieut. A. C. Warner, Lieut. W. K. Thomas, S. Woscoboinik, G. A. Carlson and M. Jessee.

Margaret Montgomery, contralto, will give a recital at 6:30 p. m. today in the National Academy of Music and Art, 1517 R st. nw. A native of Washington, Miss Montgomery is a graduate of Howard University and now teaches in the music school there. Her program includes an excerpt from Thomas Kerr's cycle of songs setting poems by Paul Dunbar.

Helen Howell, organist for Brown Memorial Church in Baltimore, will give a recital in Washington Cathedral on Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. Her program includes: Prelude and Fugue in E flat (Bach), Andante Sostenuto from Symphonie Gothique (Widor), two Chorale-Preludes (Ernest Zechiel), Echo (Yon), La Nativite (Jean Langlais), Dieu Parmi Nous (Olivier Messiaen).

Lieut. Charles Brendler will direct the Navy Band in a concert at the east front of the Capitol tomorrow at 8 p. m. The soloists will be Carmen Parlante, cornet, in Bellstedt's "Napoli," and Harold Brasch, euphonium, in a fantasia by Mantia. The program includes: Overture to Der Freischuetz (Weber), Midnight in Paris (Magidson), Gypsy Dance (Bizet), Tales from the Vienna Woods (Strauss), Jealousy (Gade), Dancing in the Dark (Schwartz), Farandole (Bizet), Variations on Yankee Doodle (Gould), Bluette Waltz (Drigo).

Capt. Thomas F. Darcy will direct the Army Band in a concert at the east front of the Capitol today at 8 p. m. The program will consist of music representative of the countries visited by the band during the two-year tour of the European theater of operations and in most cases will be played in the manner of the originating country. Exceptions to the band's itinerary will be Brazil, represented by Gomes' overture to "Il Guarani" and China, represented by Bainbridge Crist's "Chinese Dance."

Capt. William F. Santelmann will direct the Marine Band in a concert at 8:30 p. m. today at the Potomac Watergate. The soloists will be Robert Isele, trombone, in Pryor's arrangement of "Annie Laurie" and Charles Owen, xylophone, in Heney's "Bolero Impromptu." The program includes the finale from Shostakovich's fifth symphony, Massenet's overture to "Le Roi de Lahore," Paul Creston's "Legend," Chaikovski's "1812" overture, and pieces by Belsterling, Cailliet, Martin Gould, Jones, Rose, Octaviano and Padilla. Concerts will also be given by the band on Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Capitol Plaza, and in the Barracks bandstand on Tuesday at 12:30 p. m. and Friday at 1 p. m.

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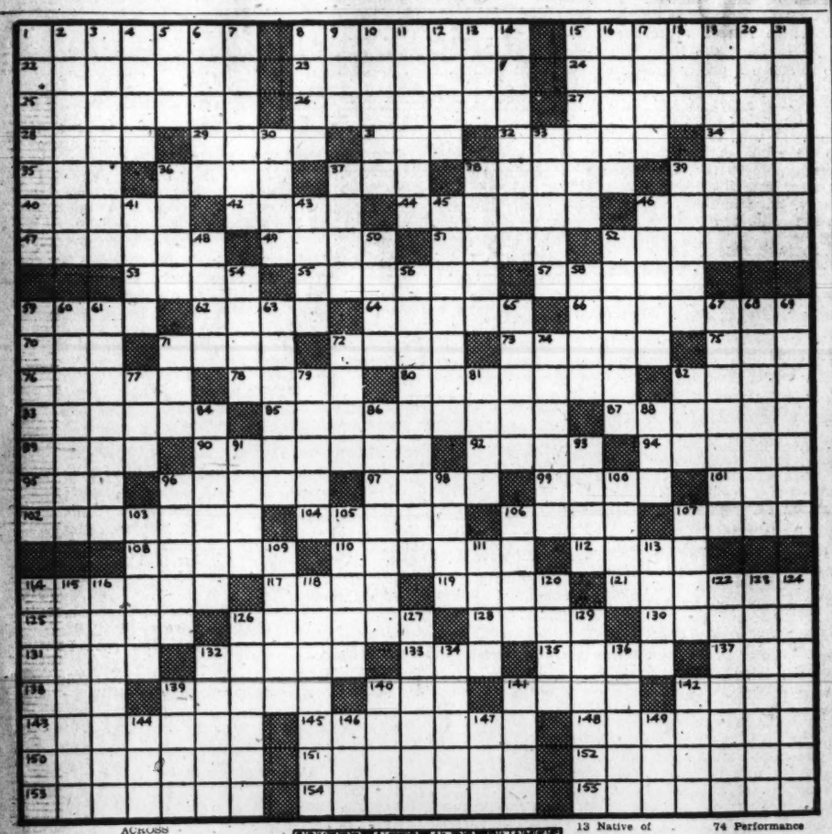

ACROSS
1 Soothes
6 Jeopardize
12 Democracy's proving ground
22 Spring where Bellerophon caught Pegasus
23 An accomplished fact
24 Of Vergil's mother tongue
25 Role played by MacArthur's armies
26 Piece of evidence
28 Perpetrator of first fratricide
29 Who god
31 Bugle plant
32 Pertaining to Troy
34 Needlefish
36 Dollar bill
38 Distinctive stamp
39 Gi ——
42 Meager
43 Carthaginian queen who loved Aeneas
45 Gimlet's worm
47 Wife of Zeus
48 Memorandize
49 Four-footed tunnelers
51 Vilayet
53 A prima donna
54 Late author of "Brave Men"
56 Black rhinoceros
57 One of Jacob's wives
58 Famed Palestinian Mount
59 Historic German waterway
60 Queen of the Amazons
63 Hesperidin
64 Proofreader's mark
66 Venture upon
70 Amerind
71 Traducer of Desdemona
72 Jewish term of reproach
73 Undue celerity
75 Exist
76 Serious-minded
78 Plant apoplexy
80 Ministerial staff member
82 Cupid
83 Homeric
85 Unscrupulous villain
87 Index again
89 Quickly, a huntsman's cry
90 Significant appellation
92 Bridle strap
94 Grass-covered Argentine plain
95 Chinese pagoda
96 Meat dressing
97 American ostrich
99 Scarcest thing in Germany now
101 Gamble
102 Surrounds
104 Granted fact
106 Any frightful giant
107 Zebra's mother
108 Grimalkin's prey
110 Outcast
112 Cart
114 A layman
117 Hook money
119 Tour
121 Beat
125 Treatment
126 Undulating
128 Queen of night
130 Boat pin

DOWN
1 Eared like corn
2 Leasehold
3 Region of Great Sea Winter resorts
4 Albanian seaport
5 Sheep tick
6 Foe
7 Celestial being
8 Lily flower
9 Chess pieces
10 Courtyard
11 Football team
12 Site of University of Latvia
13 Native of
14 Melodious
15 Kind of stick
16 Victim of Charlotte Corday
17 English school
18 Framing timber
19 Sluggish
20 Historic scene of Quebec Conference
21 Chaffiike
30 U. S. Supreme Court justice
33 Subsequent
36 Thin piping note
37 Island "ape man" was found on
38 Etching needle
39 European food fish
41 Little Eleanor
43 Haystack
45 Manage
46 Gambling game
48 Paper cloth
50 Alms box
52 Acrimonious
54 Unmeasured
56 Five-star Jap exterminator
58 Incongruous jumble
59 Protege of Jean Valjean
60 Visionary
61 South American liberator
63 Orderly
65 A Scot's peer
67 Xylophone-like instrument
68 Succeed
69 Having left a will
71 Mrs. Eddie Cantor
72 Imprudent
74 Performance
77 Chilling
79 Mentioned for bravery
81 The book palm
82 Anything high-flown
84 —— of Nations
86 Unquestionable
88 Finial
91 Cat
93 Ointment
96 Heavy sleeping
98 Throw off
100 Japanese ship
103 Insect stage
105 A month
106 Buckeye State
107 Fictitious thing
109 Exalt
111 "—— and the man"
113 Motorcar
114 Dutch princess
115 Divorcee
116 Corpse
118 Cupidity
120 Game
122 The chaffinch
123 Howl
124 Provoked
126 Sprinkles
127 English king
129 Mass drowning
132 Scornful grin
134 Avenaceous
136 Genus of sedges
139 Genghis Khan's conquest
140 Course
141 Wicket
142 Swiss archer
144 Fish
146 —— compos mentis
147 Devotee of an art
149 Health resort

SPHERE ACTS ALPS BLAMES
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ARGENT HOROLOGE ENTIRE
RAG DOLL TOUR AGENTS
ASEA PREFACED RENT
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DEUCE ELAND DEVILS
ARC MALT CURRY STEIN
TRINITIES TAUTEN
ASCANIUS PLANE DUE
DARES SAY PLANET
AVER ENY SAUL ORTS
GEN DOR ALIC ULE
ANI NUS BLAB OUS NUTS
DECADES SEES ASSES

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER.

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Rush to Native Lands to Offer Aid

Home Presents Challenge To Envoys Who Return

By Marie McNair

THE word "home" means many things to many people. To the boys overseas, now that the battle's over, it's home that is uppermost in their thoughts and on their lips. To those who have been forced to stand by, to see their countries devastated, their people starved and persecuted, home is now synonymous with reconstruction.

Diplomats from conquered countries are losing no time in getting home to learn what part they can play in the enormous task which lies ahead.

On the high seas today is Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Ambassador, on his first visit home in seven years.

"The food shortage is still critical there," said pretty Canadian-born Mme. de Morgenstierne the other day, "so I'm going to stay home this time. But I'm already making plans to go with my husband when he returns to Norway in the spring."

After a long summer holiday at her hilltop cottage at Bluemont, Va., Madame de Morgenstierne and the children will go to Gibson Island for a fortnight but will be back at the embassy to welcome the Ambassador when he returns from abroad late in September.

THE Dutch liner Delftdyk, first ship to sail directly to Holland from the United States since peace was declared, is carrying the Netherlands Ambassador and Mme. Loudon to The Hague, on their first visit to the Ambassador's homeland since the war drums first sounded six years ago.

The Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffman, said farewell to Mme. de Kauffman in July, took off for Denmark, and promised to be back in the early fall.

Before very long the Minister of Thailand, Mom Rajawongse Seni Pramoj, will be going home; the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei will presumably be taking off, and there and back again are the French Ambassador and Mme. Bonnet.

"Not this year," said the secretary of the Luxembourg Legation when I asked her if the Minister and Mme. LeGallais were contemplating returning to the little Duchy which was the center of much hard fighting throughout the European war, and is now struggling to regain its former status as a peace loving, prosperous country.

Perhaps the Belgian Ambassador, Baron Robert Silvercruys has some plans up his sleeve for a trip to Brussels, but if he does he hasn't confided in his own secretary. He's in New York at the moment, may go to Canada where he was Belgian Minister before coming to Washington.

"NAMES make News," they say. Well, if it's true I can give you names today, but little else as the result of a two-day inquiry into the doings of the smart set over the weekend holiday.

A telephone call to Mrs. Fred Vinson, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, brought a cheerful voice to the phone and the news that the Secretary is in Illinois for a Labor speech at Peoria; that Roberta Vinson, and Tucky, a handsome Collie, are staying at home.

Mrs. Henry Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, reports she'll leave this week for her home in Iowa, on a delayed summer holiday; that her daughter, Jean, is in New York for the weekend. "They'll be back on Saturday,"

Continued on Page 2, Column 8.

Town Talk

By Elizabeth Churchill

SANTA FE, N. MEX.—It is natural to think that the Santa Fe Railroad would bring you to Santa Fe, but it doesn't. You get off at Lamy and there you pile into a little jitney and drive for 18 miles. It was bright moonlight when we made that trip, rocking and rolling over the hills and desert of New Mexico, and the half-dozen other passengers as well as the sombreroed driver sang "Rancho Grande" all the way.

Mrs. Hurley

We had a hunch, Lizzie Tish and I, that we were coming to a different world than we had known before. The bus thumped and bumped to a halt in front of La Fonda, the most elegant inn in Santa Fe, and there waiting for us was Mrs. Patrick Hurley, wearing a sapphire-blue Spanish gown which was as natural as seeing levis and cowboy boots in Reno.

"There's Lizzy Tish" we heard her call before the motor wheezed into silence. She had with her Joe Bakos, well-known landscape artist.

We piled into Joe's car and before we knew it we were at the Hurleys' little placita, where Teresa Bakos was waiting for us. The house is high on a hill and the placita is a terrace overlooking the treetops of the town. Lighted from candle lamps, it is a place of romance. This was old Santa Fe.

IN THE daylight of the next day I wondered at this little township, almost the oldest in the country and the oldest State capital. Its Governor's palace was built in 1610, its life as quiet and peaceful as though centuries had never passed, and here was born the atomic bomb and peace. Peace meant something very special to these people.

It was from this little town that the 200th Coast Artillery anti-aircraft, the youth of the city and the State, left for Bataan. Only a handful will ever come back. Yes, the folk of Santa Fe claim the atomic bomb as their own baby. They knew something very special was going on but they never told the outside world.

The actual scientific work went on at Los Alamos, a spot of breath-taking beauty in the mountains 35 miles away. You can see the twinkling lights at night like a diamond brooch on the bosom of the mountain.

Tyson Photos by Jackie Martin

BEAU OF THE BALL, former Postmaster General James A. Farley has a word for Clare Fahnestock (left), pretty debutante daughter of Col. and Mrs. Snowden Fahnestock, Washington, and for Betty Tyson, at the latter's debut at her parents' home, Beachmound, in Newport, R. I.

Miss Keyser, Capt. Chapman Repeat Vows

Yesterday afternoon, Miss Charlotte Capers Keyser, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ralph Stover Keyser, became the bride of Capt. Chauncey Brewster Chapman, jr., USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Flushing, N. Y. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents by Capt. William N. Thomas, Ch. C., USN.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore an ivory satin gown with circular train, tulle sleeves and a bertha of lace. Her matching lace cap held a full-length veil and she carried calla lilies.

Mrs. Henry Allen, her only attendant, was gowned in green and carried a bouquet of pink flowers.

The bridegroom's father served as best man. Afterward a reception took place in the garden. Mrs. Keyser wore a gray lace gown with orchid corsage. The couple will live at Quantico, Va.

Mrs. Chapman attended Gunston Hall and was graduated from Western High School. Her husband attended Lenox School and was graduated from Williams College, where he was a member of Sigma Phi. He has just returned from two years in the Pacific.

Elliott—Lohr

Lieut. Maxwell Lang Elliott, USNR, and his bride of yesterday, the former Miss Jean Elizabeth Lohr, are taking a motor trip through the South and will visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Maxwell Elliott, in Atlanta, Ga., before returning to his station here.

The 7 p. m. nuptial rites were read at Grace Reformed Church, the Rev. Calvin H. Wingert officiating before an altar banked with palms and baskets of white flowers.

The bride, daughter of Mrs. Inez Durfee Lahr, Washington, and Durward Preston Lahr, Arlington, Va., was given in marriage by her father. Her gown was of pale blue taffeta and she carried white roses. Miss Jean Kennard, Philadelphia, Pa., was maid of honor. Her gown was fuchsia and she carried asters. Best man was Lieut. (j. g.) Harry Warshawsky, USNR.

Lieutenant Elliott attended Emory University, from which he was graduated in 1939, and attended Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

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Harris & Ewing

TO MEET A FAMOUS GENERAL, Mrs. Caspar Townsend, above, the former Anne Bullitt, daughter of William Bullitt, one-time U. S. Ambassador to France, arrives at the French Embassy where Gen. Charles de Gaulle was host at a large reception. In the picture at upper right, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Oswald drink a toast to the French Republic at the De Gaulle party. Mrs. George Mesta, Washington, lower right, aunt of Miss Betty Tyson, attractive blonde deutante, sits this dance out with Vladimir A. Behr, Newport

Epiphany Church Nuptial Scene For Miss Haynes, Mr. Catto

Church of the Epiphany was the scene of a wedding at 4:30 p. m. yesterday when Miss Martha Ellen Haynes, daughter of Mrs. Frank Haynes of Arizona and Washington, became the bride of Robert Catto, a member of the Office of War Information staff in the Capital. The Rev. Hunter M. Lewis officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Mason, cousins of the bridegroom, with whom he has made his home for many years, came from Upland, Calif., for the ceremony, and Mrs. Mason gave the bride in marriage.

The bride's gown was of old ivory satin and net made with long bodice and full skirt. Her veil was finger-tip length and her bouquet was a nosegay fastened to her prayerbook, which was showered with stephanotis.

Miss Clare Jones, wearing a gown of ice green faille and carrying a bouquet of talisman roses, was maid of honor. Junior attendant was the bride's cousin, Miss Cynthia Smith-Hutton, daughter of Mrs. Henry Smith-Hutton, Washington, and Captain Smith-Hutton, USN, now with the occupation forces in Japan.

Comdr. A. L. Benedict, USN, Pasadena, Calif., was best man, and a reception at his apartment followed the ceremony. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Stone, USN, was usher.

Mrs. Haynes wore a dinner dress of powder blue with a corsage of white orchids.

The bride, secretary to George Killion, treasurer of Democratic National Committee, attended schools in Arizona, the Orient and the Sawyer School, West Los Angeles, Calif. Her father was the late Frank Haynes. The bridegroom attended New Mexico Military Institute and received his bachelor's degree at Pomona College and his master's degree from the University of Hawaii.

Harris & Ewing

Simple Rites Unite Wellers, To Live Here

Miss Elizabeth Gernon, daughter of Mrs. James Gernon, New York, and Michael Notz Weller, son of Joseph I. Weller, Washington, were married yesterday in a simple ceremony at 11:30 at the Municipal Building.

The bride, who has made her home in Washington for the last four years, wore a gown of gray wool with a small feather hat of the same shade. Her accessories were brown. Harold Borland was best man for Mr. Weller and the bride was unattended. Her niece, Miss Evangeline Hayes, came down from New York for the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cherrington, brother-in-law and sister of the bridegroom, entertained at an informal luncheon at their home near Rockville for the newly married couple and a few close friends following the ceremony.

Mr. Weller is a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Journal of Commerce. He and his bride will reside in Washington.

Fones—Gammill

The Petworth Baptist Church, decorated with palms, ferns, white flowers and lighted tapers, was the scene of the marriage yesterday evening of Miss Elsie Gammill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Gammill, and Judson Amos Fones, son of Mrs. James Amos Fones, and the late Mr. Fones. The Rev. James P. Rodgers performed the ceremony after which a reception took place at the home of the bridegroom's mother.

In the absence of the bride's father, she was given in marriage by Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Fuller, USNR, and wore a gown of ice blue brocaded taffeta with a tulle hat to match. She carried a white Bible with orchids and stephanotis.

Miss Sara Hollingsworth Fones, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor and wore a green brocaded taffeta gown with a flower headdress and a colonial bouquet. Bridesmaids were Miss Edna Meadow and Miss Margaret Harris, who were gowned in pink brocaded taffeta.

Hoke Gaudy served as best man, and the ushers were Lieut. (j. g.) Glenn Haycroft, USNR, and Paul Keve.

The couple is now on a wedding trip to New York and Canada. Upon returning they will live in Washington.

Mme. Chiang Ably Combines Analytic Mind, Feminine Charm

By Genevieve Reynolds

MME. CHIANG Kai-shek has gone home, to help rebuild war-devastated China. One of her first goals is the establishment of an intensive rehabilitation program for women and children.

Mme. Chiang

Slipping quietly in and out of Washington this week for a day's visit with the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei, she predicted, "Chinese women will play a responsible role in our country's reconstruction. But first we must help the thousands of displaced return to their homes."

During the war the Generalissimo's beautiful wife set up and organized training centers for women to learn first aid, nutrition, child care, vocations in craft schools and encouraged higher education at the universities. This program she said would be continued.

AS SHE sat in the library at Twin Oaks, the late afternoon sun highlighted her large, expressive brown eyes that seem to penetrate your innermost thoughts. Suddenly she exclaimed, "Look at those beautiful shadows the sunset reflects through the window! It's so serene here."

There was a tinge of nostalgia in her voice when she expressed regret over missing the glorious colors of a New England autumn. As she talks of the beauties of nature and inner serenity her words flow in perfect diction. Over her listeners is a sort of poetic spell, which she breaks abruptly by inquiring, "Is there another question you'd like to ask?"

Then came the stammered inquiry "Did you ever study voice culture or public speaking?"

Smilingly she replied, "I had public speaking lessons with a group in college. However, I had only a few one-hour lessons and you don't learn much in that length of time."

ASKED if she had recuperated fully from her recent bout with a nervous disorder (commonly known as hives), she extended her arm, pointed to a few patches of remaining evidence. "I am much better," she explained, "but the condition is chronic and I am afraid permanent."

Mme. Chiang, who possesses a man's quick analytical mind and a woman's complete femininity and charm, is happy that the war is over. She doesn't think it ended too soon. "By the atomic bomb thousands of lives were saved," she asserted. "Now we must put our faith in God and rebuild."

The slender, youthful looking woman reiterated her belief again and again that in order to have friendship between nations as well as individuals there must be trust and faith. "Always we must believe in people's good intentions," she insisted, "for the intentions are the springboard of action."

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek expressed regret that she missed seeing the First Lady when she visited President Truman at the White House Wednesday. "Mrs. Truman is in Missouri. I am sorry I didn't meet her," she said.

As she stood up and offered her hands in a firm goodby hand-shake, she promised to come to the States again within a year.

'Flying Gentlewoman' Will Have Plenty to Discuss With House

By Martha Rhyne

THE trim little lady from Ohio, Representative Frances Bolton, might aptly be called the "flying gentlewoman," since she's becoming a familiar figure on transatlantic flights these days.

Along about this time last year, during the siege of Brest, France, Mrs. Bolton was there with evacuated wounded behind the lines, studying the problems of the Army nurse. This year, with other members of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, she's on a trip to postwar fronts, gathering first-hand information about problems of countries with whom her group will have to deal during Congressional sessions.

Memories of the bloody Brittany campaign are not all that Mrs. Bolton will have of present-day France. She arrived in Paris on this last jaunt in time to attend the last phase of the Petain trial and paints a vivid picture of the crowded courtroom with its battery of reporters, its three judges, 24 jurors and Petain, the central figure, a very old uniformed man, decorations gleaming on his chest, eyes blinking rapidly at the brilliance of his counsel's defense.

AND with her usual shrewdness Mrs. Bolton is already singling out problems which have cropped up in Europe but haven't stood much chance in American newspapers, headlines being what they were the past few weeks. She's wondering if Germany really lost the war or if the conquered countries lost more by comparison, since the French population continues to decline and the German population, despite bombings, invasion and general chaos, holds its own or increases as in previous years.

She's been trying to explain to Britons, too, that the stopping of lend-lease wasn't a slap in the face of their newly formed government, it was merely expiration of a law, but they simply won't believe it, she declares.

Her visit wasn't all business while in Germany. She met with her son, Kenyon, a major in the Allied government headquarters in that country, and they had a grand visit together.

WHEN Helen Gahagan Douglas returns to Congress Wednesday she'll have her share of memories, too, extremely pleasant ones of summer in cool Vermont with her mother, Mrs. Lillian Gahagan, in her summer home at Fairlee. Peter and Mary Helen were there with her and Maj. Melvin Douglas, so long overseas with the Special Services Division in India, popped in for weekends occasionally.

Back in New York on a mission which was supposed to last a few weeks and, courtesy of the end of the war, has lasted until now, Major Douglas doesn't know when or whether he'll be sent back to the Pacific or the Asiatic continent. But you can take it for granted what the Douglases are hoping for isn't a military secret!

Egyptian Rites Unite Couple

Word has just been received here of the marriage of Technician Fifth Grade Oleta A. Demar, Wac, Washington, and Sergt. Ladislaw B. Horowitz, Brno, Czechoslovakia, July 29 at the American Mission in Cairo, Egypt. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Howard J. Tomlinson, Chaplain Corps.

The maid of honor was a fellow Wac, and a major in the British field service served as best man. After the ceremony the couple left for a honeymoon in Cyprus.

Miss Sweet Is Engaged To Navy Man

Dr. and Mrs. William Sweet announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Coblentz, to Ensign Robert George Dworschack, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dworschack, Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Sweet attended Gunston Hall School and is a student at George Washington University. She is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Horace B. Coblentz, Washington.

Ensign Dworschack is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and is at present on duty at Camp Dietrich, Md.

The wedding will take place in the fall.

Mexicans in New York

The Mexican Ambassador and Senora de Castillo Najera left Wednesday for New York, en route to Mexico. The Counselor for the Mexican Embassy and Senora de Duhart, who accompanied them to New York, will return to Washington tomorrow.

Tea Honors Miss King; Officer Returned Home

Leesburg, Va., September 1.—Mrs. Louise P. King, who will leave in September for Charlottesville, where she has taken a position as resident nurse at St. Ann's School for girls, was honored with a tea Tuesday afternoon given by the Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn at their home in Leesburg. Sharing honors with Mrs. King at the tea were the Rev. and Mrs. Norris W. Harkness, who recently came to Leesburg to live from Richmond, where they had resided for several years.

Harris & Ewing
MRS. ANDREW L. BAIN
. . . Reception at Mayflower

Another lovely entertainment this week was the Victory Tea, given by Mrs. T. Frank Osburn at her home here Wednesday afternoon in honor of the local Red Cross sewing chairmen and of the Central Committee.

Journey Disrupted

Lieut. Frederick Lintner, member of the 169th Combat Engineers, AUS, who has served eight months in Italy with the Fifth Army, arrived home on Thursday and will be with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lintner, for a short period. Lieutenant Lintner had been assigned to the Pacific and was on a vessel headed for the Panama Canal on its journey to the Orient when news of the Japanese surrender came. The ship changed her course and brought all on board to an Eastern seaport and home for a visit.

Pfc. Bradford McCaskry-McComb, AUS, a member of the famous 10th Mountain Division, whose home is at Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass., was a guest this week of Corpl. William S. Ashbrook and Mrs. Ashbrook at their home in Leesburg.

Maj. Granville Hutchison, Military Government AUS, who has just returned from the Philippines where he served under General MacArthur, was a weekend guest at the home of his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Hutchison.

Floridans Visitors

Mrs. Reginald P. Ramsay and two children, Miami, Fla., arrived Thursday to visit the former's parents, Elder and Mrs. H. H. Lefferts. Mrs. Peter Davis Copes and two children, Olney, Va., are spending this week with the former's parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge.

Billy Lodge, who has been visiting the Copeses, returning to his home with them. Lloyd Craighill, Millwood, Va., has been a guest in the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. Otis Bailey. Miss Verlie Hollandsworth, student nurse at Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, has been spending two weeks' vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hollandsworth.

Gordon Janney, Chicago, arrived this week to visit his sister, Miss Lilias Janney, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Gilmour and children are now the guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. D. P. Gilmour. Mrs. Robert Macdonald has as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Robert Macdonald and their family, Niagara Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Macdonald, Charleston, W. Va.

Mrs. Robert S. Pickens and her daughter, Miss Cornelia Pickens, are in Asheville, N. C., visiting the former's mother, Mrs. S. Westray Battle. Col. and Mrs. Michael Grenata and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fulton, jr., are visiting relatives in New York. Miss Christine Wildman left Wednesday to spend two weeks with Mrs. Mary Gray Lewis at Onawa, Me.

Mrs. H. K. Storelm and children, Kenneth and Peggy, Arlington, Va., were the weekend guests of Mrs. E. B. White, jr. Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. N. J. Rowland, has returned to South Carolina after a visit with her daughter.

After a lapse during the summer months, the Woman's Club of Loudoun will resume meetings September 8, when the group will convene at the home of Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn at 3 p. m. The year books will be distributed to the members at this time.

The club has secured some outstanding speakers for the year's programs, among these is Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, vice president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. J. Shenton Lodge, president of the local Club, announced today that during the Seventh War Loan Drive, $18,750 of "E" bonds were sold by the group.

Miss Weschler, Ensign Bain Repeat Vows

Yesterday morning at a nuptial mass performed in the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Miss Dorothy Margaret Weschler, daughter of Mrs. Clyde C. Dunnington, Chevy Chase, Md., became the bride of Ensign Andrew L. Bain, USCG, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bain, also of Chevy Chase. The Rev. Msgr. Thomas G. Smyth officiated. A reception at the Mayflower Hotel followed the ceremony.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Lieut. John F. Weschler, USN, wore an ivory brocade satin gown with a veil of illusion held by clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a prayer book with white orchids and stephanotis.

Mrs. J. Robert Esher, jr., matron of honor for her sister, wore a gown with tulle skirt and ivory brocade satin bodice. Her bouquet was of gladioli and blue delphinium, and she wore a white tulle hat with blue velvet streamers. Miss Dorothy Kiefer, a cousin of the bride, and Mrs. Douglas C. Bart were bridesmaids.

They were dressed like the matron of honor, with coral streamers on their hats.

The bridegroom's father was best man. Ushers were Dr. Merton White, Maj. Joseph Quirk, Andrew Morris, jr., and S/Sergt. Douglas C. Bart.

Mrs. Dunnington wore a coral gown with ostrich hat, black accessories and a corsage of gardenias. Mrs. Bain was gowned in royal blue silk with black accessories and an orchid corsage.

After a wedding trip to New York and Miami, Fla., the couple will live in Washington.

The bride is a graduate of Holy Cross Academy, and her husband attended Catholic University.

Army Daughter Becomes Bride Of Navy Man

Wednesday morning in the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament Miss Elizabeth Ann Duff, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Marshall Duff, Chevy Chase, became the bride of Ensign Louis Bourke Schmeltzer, USN, son of Mrs. John Emile Schmeltzer, Washington, and the late Mr. Schmeltzer. The Rev. Charles D. Gorman officiated. Following the ceremony a reception took place at the home of the bride.

P. Sherwood Alverson, the bride's cousin, gave her in marriage. She wore a white net gown with a veil of rosepoint lace which belonged to the bridegroom's grandmother. She carried a bouquet of white gladioli.

Miss Mary Louise Borger, maid of honor, wore a dress of white eyelet pique with headdress and bouquet of blue delphinium and yellow gladioli. Bridesmaids were the Misses Peggy McNamara, Jane Rathell, Isabelle Karsunky and Mary Catherine Ostmann.

Lieut. John E. Schmeltzer, USCGR, was best man for his brother, and serving as ushers were James Chase Fielding, AUS, Ensign Steven Helles, USN; Donald West, AUS, and George Loveland.

Mrs. Duff wore a gold covered dress with a green feather hat. The bridegroom's mother was dressed in gray chiffon with a hat of blue feathers. The couple will live in Dallas, Tex.

The bride is a graduate of Holy Cross Academy and attended Georgetown Visitation Junior College. Ensign Schmeltzer, before entering the United States Naval Academy from which he was graduated in the class of 1945, attended Columbian Preparatory School and American University.

Society to Open Bowling Season

Massachusetts Society will open its bowling season September 10 at 6:45 p. m.

Those desiring to bowl are requested to contact Ed Wallin, chairman, at ALexandria 8808 before September 7 or come prepared to bowl on September 10.

Mary Hinder To Be Married

Col. W. N. Pharazyn, Military Attache of the New Zealand Legation, and Mrs. Pharazyn, have issued invitations to the wedding of Second Officer Mary Isobel Hinder of the British Admiralty Delegation here to Maj. Charles Wynyard Davidson Smith, British Army Staff.

The wedding will take place Saturday, September 22, at 2 p. m. in Chirst Church, Georgetown. A reception will follow at the Junior Officers Club.

The bride-elect is the daughter of Mrs. L. Hinder, Ipswich, England, and the late Mr. Hinder. Major Smith is the son of C. Maitland Smith, Edinburgh, Scotland, and the late Mrs. Smith.

Lyon Village Group Sets Annual Banquet

The Woman's Club of Lyon Village will hold its annual summer party for the benefit of Chinese orphans Thursday at 1:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. C. I. Stanton, 1709 Harvard st. N., Arlington, Va.

The party is sponsored jointly by the International Relations Department, of which Mrs. Stanton is chairman, and by the Public Welfare Department of which Mrs. M. N. McKnight is chairman.

Underwood & Underwood
A GARDEN RECEPTION followed the wedding yesterday of Mrs. Chauncey Brewster Chapman, jr., the former Charlotte Capers Keyser, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Ralph Stover Keyser. Captain Chapman, USMCR, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Flushing, N. Y. The couple will live at Quantico, Va., where the bridegroom is stationed. (Story on Page 1.)

Mrs. Simms Arrives for Visit; Many Vacation at Wharton Grove

By Nina Carter Tabb

Mrs. William E. Simms, Lexington, Ky., arrived Friday for a visit to William Poindexter Montague and his daughter, Mrs. Frank C. Littleton, jr., at their home, Melmore, Middleburg. Mrs. Littleton, who has been visiting Colonel and Mrs. Simms in Kentucky, returned to Middleburg with Mrs. Simms Friday.

Down Virginia Way

Mrs. Harry J. Duffey left Middleburg Monday with her house guest, Mrs. Y. Lawson, and the latter's son, T/Sergt. John Lawson, USAAC, for a visit to William Meredith in Annapolis, Md., Wednesday, with Mr. Meredith and Mrs. Jesse Grey, Saluda, they went by motor to Saluda, where they will pay a visit to Mrs. Lawson and her son at their home there. Sergeant Lawson has just returned from overseas duty in Italy.

Pretlows in Wharton Grove

Dr. and Mrs. William R. Pretlow, Warrenton, and their children, Tom and Tiffany Pretlow, left Monday for a week's visit to Wharton Grove in Lancaster County on the Rappahannock River, where they are occupying the log cabin.

Mr. and Mrs. Homes Bannard, Washington, are also at Wharton Grove for a two weeks' vacation.

Miss Sue Sale and Miss Betty Shannon, Richmond, Va., have returned to their homes after a two weeks' visit to Miss Betty Bunnell at her cottage at Wharton Grove. Other visitors at Wharton Grove are Judge and Mrs. Willis C. Pulliam, Richmond, who were joined there the past week by their daughter, Capt. Mary Evelyn Pulliam, Wac, Washington, who was accompanied there by Maj. Katherine Jepson, Wac; Lieut. Col. John Simpson, USA, Washington, and Comdr. Herbert Blackwood, USN, Philadelphia.

Platts Return From Visit

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Platt, Washington, have returned home from a visit to Wharton Grove, where they joined their daughter, Miss Deborah Platt, and their son, Jeremy Platt, who are spending the summer on the Rappahannock River. Mrs. Platt is the sister of Dean Acheson, Undersecretary of State.

Their younger brother and his wife, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Acheson, Washington, are visiting friends on an island off Portland, Me. Dr. Acheson has recently returned to this country from Europe, where he was with the Army stationed in England and France. Formerly a professor at George Washington University in Washington, Dr. Acheson expects to resume teaching there in February.

Capt. John Peyton, USA, Staunton, Va., and his sister, Mrs. Grosvenor Davis, Cold Spring Harbour, N. Y., were houseguests the past week of Mr. and Mrs. Gould Shaw at their home, Ounavarra, Warrenton. Captain Peyton, who has been a German prisoner for over two years, returned to this country last month and is staying with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Peyton, at their home at Staunton. Before entering service Captain Peyton lived at Warrenton for several years where he was an instructor at Stuyvesant School. Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Betty Lawrence, Staunton. Captain Payton will come to Warrenton later in the season for another visit.

Miss Dudley With Mother

Miss Jane Fairfax Dudley is with her mother, Mrs. Fairfax Washington Strother, in Warrenton, after spending the summer at Lake Ossipie, N. H. She will come to Middleburg for a visit to her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas U. Dudley, at Exning, before returning to St. Margaret's School, Tappahannock.

Peter Manning Wells, Norfolk, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. William Washington, in Warrenton, after spending the summer at Camp Shaw Mi-Del-Eca, Lewisburg, W. Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Vogel, jr., have returned to their farm at Warrenton from a visit to Virginia Beach.

White Gladioli Decorate Altar For Wedding

In All Saints Memorial Church, decorated with white gladioli and candles, Miss Aria Moll, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Aristides A. Moll, last night became the bride of Lieut. Thomas Charles Cock, son of and Mrs. Norman Charles Cock, San Gabriel, Calif. The Rev. Craig Eder officiated.

Underwood & Underwood
MRS. THOMAS CHARLES COCK
. . . Will live in Texas

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a white satin gown with a sheer yoke embroidered with seed pearls. A Juliet cap held her finger-tip veil of illusion and she carried white roses. Miss Isola A. Moll, maid of honor for her sister, was gowned in green brocade with matching Juliet cap and veil. Her bouquet was of sweetheart roses.

Donald R. Maedel, USN, was best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. The couple will live in Houston, Tex., where Lieutenant Cock is attending Instructors School at Ellington Field.

Military Rites Unite Couple In Waterford

Waterford, Va., Sept. 1.—A beautiful and impressive military wedding took place at 7 p. m. Thursday, August 30, when Sergt. Marie Anne Stabler, MCWR, became the bride of Sergt. Owen Wayne Parsons, USMC, Quantico. The ceremony was performed on the lawn of The Oaks, Waterford, home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Stabler, with the bride's uncle, the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Turner of Bethel Presbyterian Church, near Staunton, officiating. Thirty Marines, men and women from the Marine base at Quantico, formed the aisle for the wedding party to pass from the house to the improvised altar against a natural background of beautiful shrubbery and flowers at the front of the garden.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown with white satin fitted bodice and full skirt of net over satin with appliques of satin on the net. The bodice was fashioned with a sweetheart neckline and the skirt finished with a long train. Her finger-tip veil was held in place with a coronet of orange blossoms and her bouquet was of white rosebuds and stephanotis, with orchids in center.

The bride's maid of honor and only attendant was Miss Ellen Faith Myers, Waterford. She wore pink net over satin, with coronet headdress of pink flowers and carried a bouquet of pink gladioli.

Sergeant Parsons, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Dell Parsons, Battle Creek, Mich., had for his best man Corpl. John Cutter, USMC.

A reception in the flower-laden garden followed the wedding, the couple leaving later for a wedding trip. The bride's going-away costume was her olive green Marine uniform.

The bride, a graduate of George School, Pa., joined the Marine Corps in March, 1943. Sergeant Parsons attended Michigan State College and joined the Marine Corps in 1941. His combat experience includes the battles of Guadalcanal, Tulagi, Munda and Bougainville in the Solomons, as well as duty on an aircraft carrier from which he was torpedoed and later rescued.

Delaplane-Weld Nuptials Read In Minnesota

A wedding of interest to Washington is that of Miss Ann-Moselle Weld, daughter of Capt. Frank Elwell Weld, USNR, and Mrs. Weld, Washington, and Lieut. James Joseph Delaplane, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Kulin Delaplane, Wabash, Ind., which took place Friday at Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Excelsior, Minn. After a short wedding trip in northern Minnesota, the couple will live at Great Lakes, Ill., where Lieutenant Delaplane will be stationed.

The Rev. Harton French performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Dr. Olaf John Hagen. She wore a white marquisette off-shoulder gown with a finger-tip veil of illusion held by orange blossoms. She carried an old-fashioned bouquet of orchids and gardenias, and wore a string of pearls, a gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. James Hagen, matron of honor, was dressed in white and carried a nosegay.

Roswell Rehuke served as best man and Harry Woolman was an usher.

A reception followed the ceremony at hte home of the bride's aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Rehuke. The bride's mothe was gowned in gray with brow accessories and a corsage of gardenias.

Underwood & Underwood
RETURNING TO THE CAPITAL this week from New York, where she has been feted at several prenuptial parties, will be Miss Priscilla Perry, whose engagement to Dr. William Hutchinson Sprunt, 3d., Winston-Salem, N. C., recently was announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon D. Perry. She is a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority, George Washington University Chapter, and was president of the Student Nurses' Aides while attending the University

Mrs. Spurr Fetes Miss Julia Mills, To Be Wed Friday

Mrs. Frank Arthur Spurr, jr., entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Mayflower in honor of Miss Julia Adelaide Mills whose marriage to Lieut. Lawrence Jacobsen, USNR, will take place Friday.

Among the guests were the bride's attendants, Mrs. George W. Petticord, jr., Mrs. Franklyn C. Gokey, Miss Mary McLaughlin, Miss Carol Cox, Miss Elizabeth Case and Miss Anne Carter Walker, Orange, Va.

Others at the fete were Mrs. Lewis C. Coxe, Mrs. Allen Kirkpatrick 3d, Miss Mary McNeill, Miss Jean Gibbons, Miss Mabel Cunningham, Mrs. Alan B. Mills and Mrs. Paul E. Lesh.

Mrs. Humphrey Heads Zeta Tau; To Meet Sept. 12

Mrs. Ann Humphrey has been elected president of Eta Chapter, Zeta Tau Sorority.

Other officers elected were Miss Mary Malloy, vice president and corresponding secretary; Mrs. Catherine A. Coppola, recording secretary; Mrs. Helen Marie Kelly, treasurer; Mrs. Coppola and Mrs. Peggy Foust, councilors.

Mrs. Ann King, recently discharged from the Waves, is welcomed back into the sorority.

The first regular meeting of the 1945-1946 season will be held at the home of Mrs. Ruth Hodges, 18 Farragut pl., nw., Wednesday, September 12.

Envoys Return To Homelands To Offer Aid

Continued from Page 1.

the maid said at the home of Senator Joseph Guffey, and she was referring to the Senator, his sisters, the Misses Ida and Pauletta, who have been vacationing in Canada.

* * *

A GAY holiday house party is going on at Camp Topridge, the luxurious summer estate of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davies in the Adirondacks, and there from Washington is lively Mrs. Mitchell Palmer.

Mrs. Burdette Fitch, Mr. Davies' daughter, was there earlier in the season, is at home now awaiting the return of her mother, Mrs. Emlen Knight Davies on Friday with her two small grandchildren, Marilen and Diane, who have been summering at Nississhin Lodge in Wisconsin.

"Mrs. Hagner's on a boat trip, she'll be gone three days," came over the wire from White Stone Farm, Mrs. Randall Hagner's home near Rockville, Md., when I asked if she would have guests for the holiday. And then Mrs. Randall Hagner, jr., told me she and her family are planning to spend the holiday at home.

She did add that she'd had a letter from her mother, Senora de Espil, wife of the Argentine Ambassador to Spain, just the other day, and if you're interested in continental fashions you might like to know that the bigger your hat is the smarter it's sure be.

"Mother wore such big hats here," said Louise Hagner, "I was embarrassed to be her daughter. Now she's sending all her hats to me, as she says they look like pancakes in comparison."

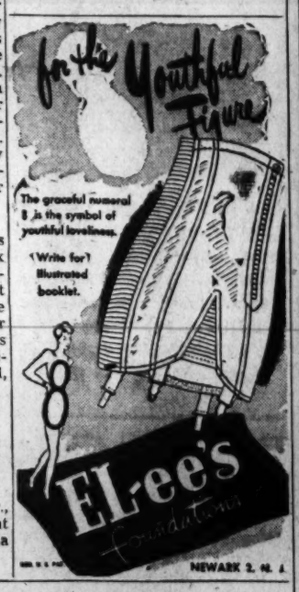
From Bar Harbor comes word that Mrs. Stevens Macneil, Washington, and Miss Louisa Clement Edge Hill, Warrenton, Va., are enjoying a weekend stay with Mr. and Mrs. A. Fitz Roy Anderson, New York, after several delightful weeks in Maine, where open fires are needed to keep warm.

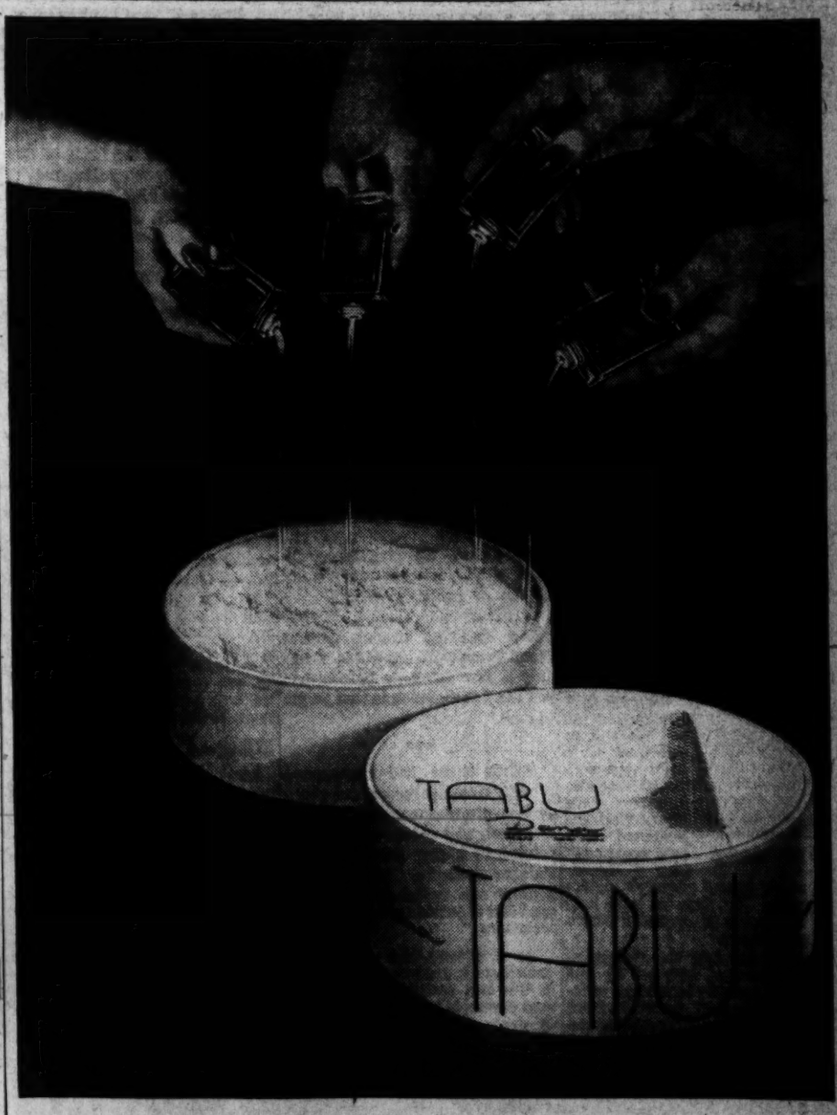
Ellen Flowerree Hammonds told me that she and Mr. Hammonds and the two little Hammonds are bound for Bermuda, will arrive there today in fact—for a late summer holiday of three weeks.

And news of Mrs. Jouett Shouse, which I got from her daughter, Mrs. David A. Robertson, is that her mother was in Boston when she heard from her long distance Wednesday night, and is presumably on her way to Maine.

Follebouckts Arrive

The newly appointed Second Secretary at the Belgium Embassy, Georges Follebouckt, and Mme. Follebouckt with their two young children, have arrived in Washington and are temporarily living at the Jefferson Hotel. The former Second Secretary Baron de Gaiffier and his bride left the middle of this month for Belgium, where he will be reappointed.


for the Youthful Figure
The graceful numeral 8 is the symbol of youthful loveliness.
Write for illustrated booklet.
ELizabeth Lee's
NEWARK 2, N. J.



Laden with the "Forbidden" Fragrance . . .
FACE POWDER TABU
by Dana
Now . . . Dana takes face powder out of the purely visual . . . lades it lushly with Tabu perfume to give your beauty an indescribable aura . . . a third dimension . . . something that complexion beauty has never had before . . . the added dimension of intoxicating and lasting fragrance . . . TABU! The shades? They're the ones you love.

Gray Hair?
DON'T BE DISCOURAGED!
Simply wet it with Canute Water. A few applications will completely re-color it similar to its former natural shade. IN ONE DAY—IF YOU WISH. Then primp just once a month and KEEP it young-looking.
Canute Water is not a tint or rinse that washes off. Shampooing actually improves the rich, warm new color and leaves your hair fresh, clean and natural to the touch. You may even curl it or get a permanent.
Canute Water
Leading dealers in most of America's largest cities sell more Canute Water than all other hair colorings combined!
• Pure, colorless and crystal-clear. • 30 years without injury to a single user. • REALLY SAFE! Skin test NOT needed. • Proved harmless at one of America's Greatest Universities.
No other product can make all these claims
8 Application Size.....$1.15 at drug stores

Mary Haworth's Mail

Wife, in Love With Another Man, Decides To Renounce Him When She Learns Husband Is Coming Home an Invalid; Suitor Fumes

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I have been married for 12 years to a very good and well liked man. In all these years I haven't known one bit of unhappiness with him. He has been overseas for three years and last year I met a fellow younger than myself and we have been going out together for one year.

We love each other very much and just when I had resolved to write to my husband about a divorce, so that we could be married, I received a letter from one of my husband's buddies, telling me about my husband's medical discharge from the Army. He knew I hadn't heard a thing about it, because my husband wouldn't worry me for the world.

Husband's Buddy Writes the News

HE SAID if it weren't for me that my husband wouldn't have a thing to live for; that he had pulled through because of me. I let my friend read this letter and he asked if it made any difference in our plans. It did, to me. It was as if my world had fallen apart. I have been very unhappy for the last two months trying to figure out my life. I plan to take care of my husband and forget everything else, including my friend,—to which he objects.

I love my friend as much as he loves me, but I couldn't hurt my husband when he needs me most. Please help me make him understand that what I want to do is right. He thinks only of my happiness so he will do as you say. He told me to write to you and we are waiting for your reply.

R. F.

Her Suitor Is a Rascal

DEAR R. F.: You are a pretty decent sort after all, my girl; but pitifully in need, as most women are, of a good man's moral support and personal protection to help you realize your best potentials. When tested by the news that your husband is coming home shattered by combat, your instant reaction of unselfish allegiance addressed to his needs, whatever they may be, proved that you are almost worthy of the princely devotion he has always paid you.

It proved also that you are much too good for this young thug who has taken advantage of your husband's long exile and your lonely vulnerability, to try to destroy your code of honor and cheat your husband out of the companionship he holds so dear that he owes his very life to the constant thought of it.

He Has Chosen 'The Evil Side'

YOUR young friend (so-called) gives conclusive evidence—if more were needed—of his shoddy character, his utter lack of humane principle, in trying persistently since the news came to dissuade you from the course your better nature instantly elected. Your involuntary decision, then and there, to re-dedicate yourself to your marriage, for better or for worse, and put all else aside, deserves respect.

In the words of Lowell, "Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, in the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side." When that moment came to you, your conscience embraced the good, whereas your young friend chose then and continues to argue "the evil side." Don't let him sell you the falsehood that he is thinking of your happiness as he tries to persuade you to turn traitor to decency. He is thinking of nothing on earth but how to satisfy his own undisciplined appetites.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Associated Press Photo

FASCINATING FURS, dynamic with more softness and suppleness, but less bulk, are these two toppers. Esther Dorothy gives new expression to a fur coat in her deft manipulation of chiffon wild mink skins in the melon slices she uses to make a fingertip jacket with scallop edge, as shown at left. The casual classic nutria coat, right, by Frederica, follows the new fur trend with its deep armholes, big sleeves and flared back

Wide Sleeves, Fitted Waist Seen in Furs

Bulky Look Gives Way to Soft, Sleek Silhoutte for Fall

By Martha Ellyn

According to some long-range weather forecasters, a cycle of colder winters lies ahead. This is good news for conscientious persons who prefer to wear furs for warmth rather than solely for adornment.

It was for warmth only that furs were worn in the early history of man. But as civilization advanced furs became a medium of barter between tribes.

Furs have had their economic value in the history of our country, for the pelts of native beaver were of great importance during the colonization of America. A rate of exchange was set up by the colonists, and ships sailing back to England and Amsterdam took beaver pelts in compensation for guns, powder, hatchets, knives, beads, tobacco, powder horns, kettles, mirrors, combs and clothing. Their rate of exchange is interesting: For 1 beaver 8 great knives and 8 jack knives; 6 beavers for 1 pound tobacco; 2 skins for a mirror and comb; 5 beavers for woman's plain coat; 1 beaver for ½ pound of beads.

Something New in Furdom

Fashion, who has always been such a wily old dame, continues to nod her approval of furs. But there's new emphasis to her nod. This season skins have been so deftly manipulated that they bear little resemblance to the bulky effects of past years. Retired is the notion that furs are a seasonal affair—to be brought from storage when there's a decided nip in the air. Some designers are working lightweight skins onto chiffon so that a coat need be no heavier than the old-time stole.

One American designer has canceled that "hippy" look in the popular 30-inch coat. She has skilfully used soft furs—fox, chiffon wild mink, martin, chinchilla, Russian broadtail, summer ermine and dyed moleskin to achieve a year-around coat.

Red or blue dyed moleskins are new notes. A cocktail and dinner suit of finest Russian broadtail is distinctive in her collection.

Local merchants report keen interest in August fur sales. Mink, Persian lamb and muskrat are favorites.

You'll note the following highlights when you see the new fur creations:

New Fur Silhouette

Shoulders wider over deep armholes. A softer, less square look is gained not by less padding but by the slant working of skins.

Pale Tones because a lighter fur gives a flattering aura.

Collars not much in evidence. Necks with V-formation achieved through separation of skins at nape of neck.

Sleeves are Luxurious, and have been named Parachute, Tricorne, Barrel and Melon. The parachute sleeve is sometimes 60 inches in circumference at the elbow, draping from the shoulder and caught at wrist with push-up bracelet band. The tricorne made its appearance last year but is again a star performer.

New Manipulation in skins shows them worked on a tapered downward curve like the stripes on a watermelon, resulting in a delightful variation of light and shade. Bias treatment is sometimes worked in bands with a drop yoke shoulder and tricorn sleeves.

Waistlines Fitted in many models, often by tapering the skins down to and away from the belt.

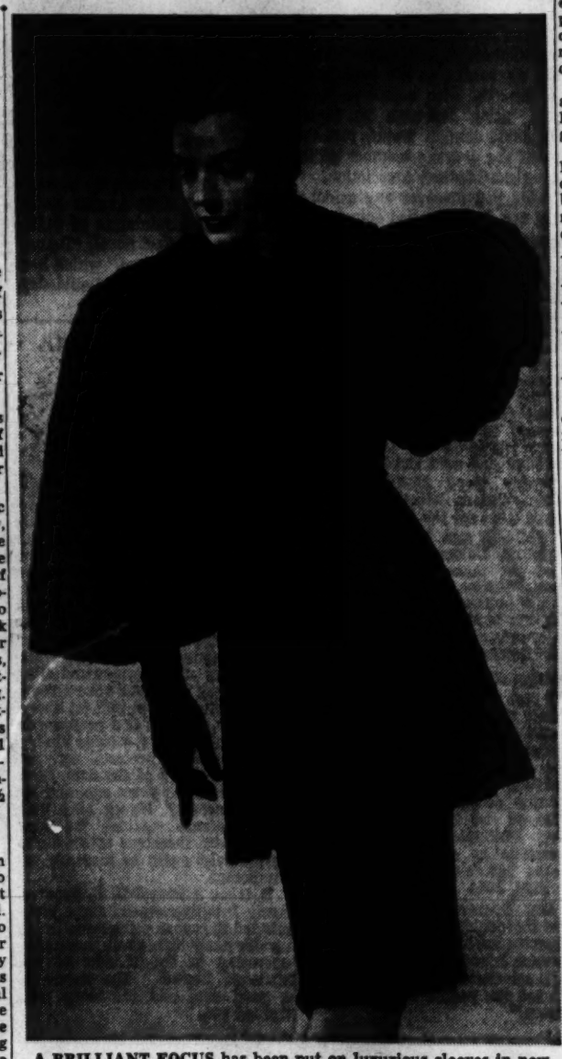
Belts Predominant and some of them set in. Storm coats often have swagger tie sashes, others sport fur ropes.

Muffs continue to be among fur creations. This is not a new flair for they were considered fashionable for men during the reign of Charles IX (1560-74). In America the muff seems to have been a dress accessory of men as well as women for an item in the Boston News Letter of March 5, 1715, announced:

"Any man that took up a man's muff dropt on the Lord's Day between old meeting house and the South are desired to bring it to the printer's office and shall be rewarded." Dr. Price, pastor of the Old South Church of Boston, lost his "black bearskin muff" in 1725.

New Fur Wrinkle

The "tuffet," a beguiling fur touch, created for the head or entwined in the hair, is one of the newest fur wrinkles. These fur topknots crown, cuddle or entwine braids and puffs of the new hairdos. Giant petals of flat furs are wired and attached to combs so that they curve upward around hairdo. A cascade of ermine tails, fastened to a comb, are tucked into the side of a coffure and worn with cape and muff of the same fur. Twists of mink are mingled with a cornet of braids, diadems are fashioned from mink, beaver and nutria to be worn with like coats, and inverted flat little cups which fit firmly over the crown of braids, are made of fur to match wrap.



A BRILLIANT FOCUS has been put on luxurious sleeves in new fur modes. This is an expression of Esther Dorothy's in black Persian lamb with mammoth parachute sleeves, with the nipped-in waistline, done in three-quarter length. It has the new collarless neckline and carries the new notes with its fur belt

Russia's Feminine Leaders Lack Glamour—but Not Brains

By Dorothy Dunbar Bromley

As assistant field representative of the Office of War Information's Moscow office, Miss Elizabeth Eagen has not only learned to talk Russian, she has learned to know Russian people. Miss Eagan, who is on a brief leave, joined the OWI three years ago and was sent to Moscow in April, 1944. Her home is in New York.

Russian Tongue Difficult

Miss Eagan, who must have been the Russian's picture of the rangy, direct type of American girl, could already speak Italian and French and some German, since she had majored in languages at St. Lawrence University. She loves the Russian language, she said, but has found it infinitely more difficult to learn. She took daily lessons in Moscow from a Russian-American teacher.

One of her jobs has been to work closely with the Russian women's anti-Fascist committee, which has branches in other cities. The chairman of the women's committee is the well-known woman pilot, Gruzsdubova, and the chairman of the youth committee is Lipishinskaya, the top ballerina, who is "pushing 40" but looks 28.

Not Glamour Girls

Except for the ballerina, the women leaders of the anti-Fascist committee are not glamorous to look at, Miss Eagan said. "They are husky, hardy women, with their hair chopped off, but they can stand up intellectually to the best of our women," she emphasized.

While the beauty parlors in Moscow are jammed these days and Moscow women wear more make-up than a year ago, it is not too artistically applied. Miss Eagan's red lipstick, like her better-made shoes, marks her as an American. The Russian cosmetic trust makes only three shades of lipstick, all orange.

One day when Miss Eagan was walking on the street with a Russian friend she realized that passers-by were snickering at her. She asked what was wrong and was told "they are laughing because you have an 'avoska' on your head. Miss Eagan was wearing a natural hair-colored snood and it looked to the Russian for all the world like the string bags peasant women carry.

Besides the anti-Fascist committee, Miss Eagan has worked with VOKS, the All Union Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. This is a large organization, with specialists in charge of science, art, music, literature and drama divisions. The director of the music section, who knows a great deal about American music, was delighted to have the OWI supply a fine collection of records of folk songs, popular music, spirituals, inland waterway and railroad songs.

Love American Music

The Russians love American music, she reported. A year ago the only American song the Russian musicians knew was "This Is the Army, Mr. Jones." Now they play "Twilight in Turkey," "Getting Sentimental Over You" and "St. Louis Blues," which is the hit of the season and is sung in both Russian and English.

Miss Eagan has found in Russia "an amazing lack of knowledge about America—and an amazing interest." The Russians have welcomed the services of the OWI since it stands ready to supply information and exhibits on technical subjects, modern housing and the whole gamut of our culture.

V-E Celebration in Moscow

When V-E Day was finally made official on the Soviet radio at 2 a. m. August 9, Miss Eagan saw from her windows a great crowd converging on the square.

There had been rumors on the streets on August 7, she said, and on the next day the Russians heard Churchill's announcement on the radio. Not long before the Musovites had been given back their radio sets, which had been taken over for the army's use early in the war.

The celebration in Moscow went on for two full days. Men and women of the United States were seized and thrown joyously in the air. Miss Eagan was among the crowds, but managed to beg off from the honor. Every American had his picture taken every few minutes.

At 9 on the morning of the 9th Miss Eagan heard a great roar of voices, and looking down on Red Square saw thousands of Russians, many of them in costume, come to pay homage to the Americans.

During those two days of celebration there was not only rejoicing. There was weeping for the dead. But there was less weeping, Miss Eagan said, than on the day the Moscovites heard of President Roosevelt's death.

Jane Stuart, Capt. Pearson Plan Nuptials

Col. Walter J. Stuart, USMC, and Mrs. Stuart, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane Prentiss, to Capt. John Adrian Pearson, USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey Pearson, Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Stuart was graduated from Teton Hall Academy, Long Island, N. Y., and attended Georgetown Visitation Junior College.

Captain Pearson was graduated from Toledo College, Toledo, and is now stationed at Recruit Depot, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

Tentatively, the wedding will take place early in the winter.

'Outgrown Shop' To Open Tuesday

Tuesday marks the reopening of the Junior League's "Outgrown Shop" at 2001 Massachusetts ave., under the management of Mrs. David Porter Guest and with Mrs. T. Wade Bruton serving as chairman.

Articles to be sold, which include infants' and children's clothes up to size 16, skates, riding boots and galoshes, will be accepted the last two weeks of each month, beginning September 15. The shop's hours are 9:30 to 5:30 p. m.

BPWC Begins Busy Season With Dinner

Members of the Business and Professional Women's Club will hold their first new season board dinner meeting at the Marjorie Webster College Tuesday.

The board will make plans for enlarged activities. Among them will be plans made by the legislative committee, now beginning the pattern for a busy year in postwar legislative fields.

This committee will open the season with a formal dinner September 24 in the Congressional Room at the Statler. The speaker, to be announced later, will be a Cabinet member.

Other plans include a benefit party to be given for the new club house. Forums and panel discussions, as well as a fashion show, are being arranged. Miss Marjorie Webster, past president, program coordinator, will preside at the business meeting which will follow the dinner at her home at 1640 Kalmia rd.

YWCA Offers Study Courses Beginning Oct. 1

Fifty-one day and evening courses are being offered by the education department at the YWCA beginning October 1. Registration, which begins Tuesday on the sixth floor of the Y is open to both men and women.

Of special interest this fall will be a group of classes in world affairs. Courses in shorthand, typing, interior decoration, cookery, dressmaking, public speaking, personality development — with character analysis, posture and make-up instruction — will be offered.

Beginning and advanced courses are offered in Armenian, Chinese, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese and Russian.

The arts also are emphasized. Handcrafts, oil painting, water color, block printing, photography, both theory and dark room technique and music appreciation are on the list.

Dr. Cumming Honors Latins At Luncheon

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Mayflower Hotel in honor of a group of Latin-American physicians who are studying in this country under the auspices of the Commonwealth Fund of New York and the Pan American Sanitary Bureau.

Among guests invited were the Uruguayan Ambassador, Juan Carlos Blanco; the Ambassador from Paraguay, Celso R. Velazquez; the Colombian Ambassador, Carlos Sanz de Santamaria; the Argentine Ambassador, Oscar Ibarra Garcia; the Mexican Minister, Rafael de la Colina, and the Brazilian Minister, Fernando Lobo.

Also invited were Dr. Bruno Alipio Lobo, Brazil; Dr. Angel Ramon Gines, Paraguay; Dr. Roberto Gordillo, Peru; Dr. Jose Guerra, Mexico; Dr. Dinor W. Invernizzi, Uruguay; Dr. Antonio Ramirez, Colombia; Dr. Ruben R. Sampietro, Argentina; Dr. Amador R. Zuazua, Mexico.

Others were Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Dr. Raymund L. Zwemer, Avra M. Warren, Dr. John R. Murdock and Dr. Aristides A. Moll.

Paraguayan Feted At Two Affairs

Ramon Martino, Minister of Public Work and Communication for Paraguay, entertained at dinner last night at the Carlton Hotel. Guests were State Department officials, Army and Navy officers and members of the staff of the Paraguayan Embassy here. Senor Martino leaves this morning for Paraguay.

Thursday he was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Avra Warren at Blair House.

Shore Outings, Horse Show Fill Holiday Social Calendar

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 1.—Annapolis is crowded with visitors this holiday weekend, and the nearby shore resorts are equally gay with social activities and sports programs.

The Horse and Pony Show that will be staged at the St. Margaret's Hunt Club Labor Day is going to be one of the largest ever held here, and the Labor Day program of racing at the Parole Hunt Club also has aroused widespread interest.

The event at St. Margaret's will be governed by the rules of the Horse Show Association of Maryland and will feature 25 different classes in which horses and ponies are expected to participate. Orlando Ridout of Annapolis is chairman.

The visit to Annapolis on Saturday, August 25, of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the provisional government of France, aroused great enthusiasm among the townspeople and naval personnel on the station.

Lunched With Fitches

He reviewed the brigade of midshipmen and was taken on a tour of the Naval Academy yard before being entertained at luncheon by Admiral and Mrs. Fitch.

Monsieur and Mme. L. Basset and their daughter, Mlle. Georgette Basset, who reside at Carvel Hall, were guests of General De Gaulle when he entertained Saturday afternoon at a garden party at the French Embassy in Washington. Their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. V. L. Pottle, USN, and Mrs. Pottle, of Washington, also were guests at the affair.

Monsieur Basset is former French Ambassador to China. The Bassets' residence here is due to the war, which broke out while they were on a visit to this country. Their home is Shanghai, China, although they are French. They came to the United States in November, 1941, to meet their daughter, Mlle. Georgette, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Pottle.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Brashears, Annapolis, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Patricia, to Lieut. (j. g.) Albert P. Hulten, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hulten, Oakland, Calif. The wedding is planned for early fall.

The marriage of Corpl. Mary Gail Gulliver, USMCR, daughter of Comdr. Louis J. Gulliver, USN, (retired), and Mrs. Gulliver, Annapolis, to T/Sergt. Richard E. Klokow, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Klokow, was solemnized Saturday morning, August 25, in St. Mary's Catholic Church here, the Rev. Father George M. Powers officiating.

Breakfast Follows Mass

Following the nuptial mass, a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents.

Comdr. Thomas F. Ball, USNR, and Mrs. Ball, of 100 Lafayette ave., Annapolis, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Venable, to Ensign Marcellus Thomas Pitz, USN.

Miss Ball attended the University of Maryland and Annapolis Business College.

Ensign Pitz, the son of Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Pitz, Rapid City, S. Dak., is a graduate of the Naval Academy in the class of 1946. He is now on duty in the South Pacific.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, who has been visiting at Portland, Me., returned to Carvel Hall recently.

Lieut. Comdr. Allan B. Cook, who has been on duty in London for several years, shortly will return and take up his former duty with the department of English at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Charles N. Tyndell, Front Royal, Va., is spending 10 days as the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Burwell.

The reserve officers, who were detached from the Naval Academy last week when the last class of reserve midshipmen graduated, held a cocktail party Saturday evening at Carvel Hall.

Major Jordan Takes Bride In Washington

Yesterday evening, Lieut. (j. g.) Thornton Magruder, USNR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Magruder, became the bride of Maj. Ralph S. Jordan, USAAF, at a candlelight ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. Robin Gould, assisted by the Rev. Dr. O. B. Langrall, in the Francis Asbury Methodist Church. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jordan. Afterward a reception took place at the DAR Chapter House.

Bonfils.

MRS. RALPH S. JORDAN
... Wave is bride

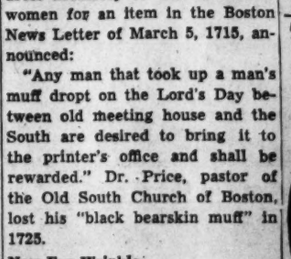
Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white satin gown with train and a full-length veil held by a cap of lace which had been part of her mother's veil. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

Miss Katherine Jean Shea, maid of honor, was gowned in aqua taffeta and net. Bridesmaids were Ensign Betty W. Peterson, USNR, and Miss Mary Ann Sparger. They wore yellow dresses of taffeta and net and carried roses. Miss Peggy Jordan, a niece of the bridegroom, was flower girl and wore a peach taffeta gown with an old-fashioned bouquet.

Richard A. Jordan was best man for his brother, and Walter Chism, USNR, and Paul Hutsler served as ushers.

Both the bride and bridegroom attended the University of Maryland.

"SOAPING" DULLS HAIR
HALO GLORIFIES IT!
Here's why your very first Halo Shampoo will leave your hair aglow with natural luster!
1. Halo reveals the true natural beauty of your hair the very first time you use it....leaves it shimmering with glorious dancing highlights.
2. Even finest soaps leave dingy soap-film on hair. But Halo contains no soap....made with a new type patented ingredient it cannot leave soap-film!
3. Needs no lemon or vinegar after-rinse::: Halo rinses away, quickly and completely!
4. Makes oceans of rich, fragrant lather, in hardest water . .. leaves hair sweet, naturally radiant!
5. Carries away unsightly loose dandruff like magic!
6. Lets hair dry soft and manageable, easy to curl!
Get Halo Shampoo today ::: in 10¢ or larger sizes.
HALO SHAMPOO
For Normal, Oily or Dry Hair
REVEALS THE HIDDEN BEAUTY IN YOUR HAIR!


Are you satisfied with YOUR NOSE?
Nobody today need go through life with the handicap of a badly shaped nose, disfigured features or blemishes. Get your copy of "YOUR NEW FACE IS YOUR FORTUNE". See how Plastic Surgery quickly, easily reshapes ugly noses, sets back protruding ears. Learn how SCIENCE "takes years off" the prematurely-aged face, corrects scrawny necks, double chins, expressive wrinkles, scars, birthmarks, etc. This book by a famous plastic surgeon, contains over 50 "before and after" photos. Sent post-paid in a private wrapper, for only 25c.

Why does a slip analysis make your dress fit better?
Be measured for size, figure-type, and true fit at the Barbizon department of your favorite store!
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The Post's Books of the Week

Lists Fascist Who's Who, Believes Hate-Mongers Will Have Postwar Picnic

By Sterling North

Time Bomb. By E. A. Piller. Arco. $2.

Some one of these days America will awake to the fact that the most tragic occurrence in recent American history was the farcical trial of the alleged seditionists. Stiff prison sentences meted out to 15 or 20 men and women might have nipped in the bud a fascist movement potentially as dangerous here as it was in Germany.

E. A. PILLER

The author of this book, who has written a veritable Who's Who of fascist America, believes that the fiery cross will burn again throughout the South, that Coughlin will come back stronger than ever, that Gerald Smith and Elizabeth Dilling and the Dixie Demagogues will have a picnic in any postwar slump.

The chances of bringing any of them to trial now seem remote. Backed by pseudo-respectable church groups, reactionary business men and newspaper publishers, these "Christian Americans" will continue to spread their lies about the Jews and the Negroes, fight the labor unions and attempt to lure the returning veterans into their hate-mongering schemes.

Most of us who have followed the antics of these venomous little connivers know all the major facts in this book. But millions of Americans are still unaware that the various fascist publications are again springing to life under super-patriotic labels with the hope of destroying democracy.

A few of these antidemocratic swindle sheets were published right through the war. Under a thin disguise they attacked Russia, England and even the United States; praised Franco and Hitler; backed anti-labor measures and found means of reaching nearly 40 million Americans, including members of the armed forces.

Hate is much easier to sell than tolerance. Any good rabble-rouser can play upon ignorance and fear and fan political illiterates into a fighting frenzy. There is big money in spreading fascist propaganda and there are pitifully few fighting on the side of democracy.

In fact the author of this book states categorically that aside from Walter Winchell, antifascists in this country have no major voice.

Barington. By Edward Tatum Wallace. Simon & Schuster. $2.50

If you were born and raised in a small Midwestern town you will immediately recognize "Barington."

You will also know which parts of this curious book are fact and which fantasy.

E. T. WALLACE

For instance, you will believe the importance of Tatum's hardware store in the life of the village of 1200 souls. You will recognize the buggy loft where embarrassed swains bought buggies in spring, and hard-headed farmers bought them after the crops were garnered in the autumn.

But you will seriously discount the tale of the five brothers who came in to buy a rope to hang their father.

You will discount, too, the Chic Sale humor in the chapter on Bart MacKenzie's air rifle and the use to which it was put in ringing bells attached to the outdoor "conveniences" behind the hardware store.

But you will readily accept the tender little story about Jim Trosper's bird dog, the story about the revival meeting and the portrait of Lily Carnes, poverty-stricken eccentric.

Is it possible that hundreds of ignorant citizens could be hoodwinked by a petition to bring the Panama Canal through Barington, Ark? I doubt it, though the tale in itself makes good reading.

However, I would vouch for the chapter on "Boys in an Empty Church"—though my own exploits were not quite as raucous.

Actually this "novel" is merely an improvement on the Scattergood Baines stories. In this case the central character is Bart MacKenzie, proprietor of the Tatum hardware store.

Bart is less banal than Scattergood, and far more complicated. He is an assorting nailkeg of virtues and vices. Slyly generous at times, full of inspired mischief at others, he watches and mingles and at times directs the life of the community. To him come the farmers and villagers with their hopes, fears, problems and plans for practical jokes. And whatever their mission Bart never fails them.

A good if slightly crude cross-section of a Midwestern town in the early 1900s, written by a man who knows his subject.

The Glass Menagerie. By Tennessee Williams. Random House. $2

Reading "The Glass Menagerie" is almost as moving an experience as seeing the play.

It is true that Amanda Wingfield (the mother) needs Laurette Taylor's superb acting to achieve three dimensions, and that Tom Wingfield (her son) without the visual and verbal legerdemain of Eddie Dowling is slightly unconvincing in his role as narrator-actor.

DOWLING-TAYLOR

But the small minority which has spoken slightingly of the play script while praising the performance will find it hard to defend its position now that the play is published.

Tennessee Williams has developed his almost plotless story with an artistry not unlike that of the great craftsmen who work in glass. The lines are fluid, the substance transparent, but the surfaces are cool, hard and unblemished. The whole play has a feeling of fragile perfection more like lyric poetry than drama—static and timeless as the figures on Keats' Grecian Urn.

Actually there is only one incident in the entire play, dropped like a smooth pebble into a clear pool. Tom, at his mother's almost psychopathic insistence, brings home Jim O'Connor to meet Laura, the crippled daughter of the household. Object: matrimony.

The perceptive members of the audience know in advance that this can spell only heightened tragedy. Nevertheless they are held by the magic of the inevitable.

Laura will never have Jim. Amanda will never see her daughter married and will never escape the poverty and neurosis and frustrated mother love which hold her like an agonized insect caught in amber. Tom will follow in the footsteps of his father, "the telephone man who fell in love with long distances."

But it is also true that these figures spun from glass will not age beyond their present age. As the stage darkens and the music fades, they will return to their shelf.

Fortunately for the author, his producer overruled him on the self-conscious device he conceived for high-lighting each sub-climax. A screen carrying verbal legends was to accompany the dialogue. Its inclusion in the script is not as much of an intrusion as it would have been in the performance. Also, it might be added, the preface is the product of a self-conscious poet faced with sudden success.

But these very minor flaws are far outweighed by the excellence of the play as a whole—a play which proves once again that most of the rules of the drama from Aristotle through William Archer can be broken if the dramatist has vision, courage and talent.

The Fates Are Laughing. By W. P. Crozier. Harcourt, Brace. $3.

We are assured on the jacket of this book that the late W. P. Crozier had a "delicious ironic humor." Alas, it does not emerge in this novel of scheming Romans in the days of Tiberius and Gaius.

Metella, outspoken, attractive daughter of Publicus, a senator, spurns powerful Aulus and marries Lucius. Aulus, out of favor with Tiberius, is forgiven in the first happy years of Gaius Caesar's reign. He vows that he will have Metella, whether or no, and on this slender thread hangs much of the tale.

Lacks Modern Implications

Crozier, whose "The Letters of Pontius Pilate" made something of a splash twenty-odd years ago, knew his Roman history. When Pilate is removed for his failure to handle the Jews Crozier even manages an ironical scene approaching but not equaling Anatole France. Pilate's inability to remember the name of Jesus may have been inspired by the similar scene depicted by the French satirist. The present author gives a restrained picture of Roman opulence which does not compare in realism or bitterness with the picture we get in the Satyricon of Petronius.

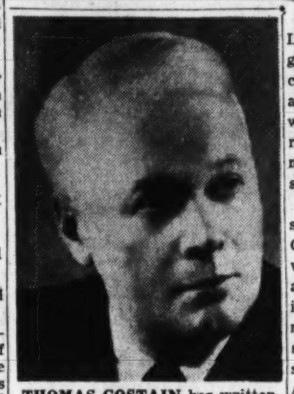
A competent, quiet, but occasionally boring historical novel with few if any modern implications.

DR. SEAGRAVE TO BE PROVINCE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

LOUISE REID SPENCER

. . . he learned jungle life as Burma surgeon, she in hiding from Japs

Burma Surgeon Writes New Book



THOMAS COSTAIN has written a new historical novel, "The Black Rose" (Doubleday, Doran. $2.50). It is a story of England and China in the thirteenth century and the adventures of two young Englishmen

The famous Burma surgeon, Lieut. Col. **Gordon S. Seagrave,** is going back to Burma. He will be chief medical officer of the Federated Shan States, and his work will be principally concerned with relief and rehabilitation. "I've had my fill of combat medicine," he says.

I met Colonel Seagrave at a small party in his honor. The Colonel is a compact, forceful man, well-tanned by sun and atabrine, and he speaks of his experiences in the CBI with complete frankness, using language so understandable that it would probably shock the average member of the American Medical Association.

"Did you discover any evidence that the Japanese had actually engaged in germ warfare?" I asked.

"We wondered about that ourselves," he answered, without a moment's hesitation. "The Japanese were letting refugees come out of Burma—Indians, Anglo-Indians and Burmese. They had been stripped of all their possessions and they would break down on the way. Wherever they stopped there would be an epidemic. It seemed to us that the Japanese were purposely letting them through to Assam and India.

"They were spreading scrub typhus among other things, and that's what hit the Marauders."

While he was in New York on furlough, Colonel Seagrave delivered the manuscript of his new book, "Burma Surgeon Returns," to his publisher. And Warder Norton, his publisher, describes it as an even better book than the original "Burma Surgeon."

Escapes on Submarine

I met another expert on jungle living during the course of the week: **Louise Reid Spencer,** the author of "Guerrilla Wife" which has just been published by Crowell. Mrs. Spencer spent 23 months dodging Japanese in the hills on the island of Panay in the Philippines and reached Australia by submarine just five weeks before her son was born in May, 1944.

Mrs. Spencer told me that she was thoroughly disgusted with the opportunism of many of her former Spanish friends in the Philippines. "It's astounding in war," she says, "to see the people who will collaborate."

ELIZABETH HOWARD has won the second MGM Annual Novel Award of a minimum of $125,000 for her first novel, "Before the Sun Goes Down," which had already received the Doubleday $20,000 prize.

Chinese Tale Strikes Directly At Imagination

Rickshaw Boy. By Lau Shaw. Translated from Chinese by Evan King. Reynal & Hitchcock. $2.75.

Among the many stereotypes we use to escape our social obligations is "one of the starving millions." We so often fail completely to think of Indians, of Chinese as individual members of humanity. We think of starvation, ignorance and insecurity in the mass and, being staggered by the concept, we forget that these same millions are also men and women.

"Rickshaw Boy," a novel by the same Chinese author who wrote "Village in August," would be a good book and a valuable contribution to world democracy if it did no more than help us to avoid this pitfall.

As it is, it does that and much more, because "Rickshaw Boy" is the work of an artist. It deals with what would seem offhand to be rather unpromising material for the American reading public. And yet Mr. Shaw succeeds in striking direct to the imagination.

Happy Boy is a young, inarticulate but ambitious rickshaw coolie in Peking. He has come to the great city from the land to make something of himself.

Loses Rickshaw

Three years of hard work and millions of drops of sweat eventually make it possible for him to buy his own rickshaw and be independent of Fourth Master Liu of the Human Harmony Rickshaw Shed.

But Happy Boy was not to be his own master for long. He is taken by the army one day when he is outside the wall and he loses the shinning rickshaw.

"Rickshaw Boy" concerns itself with such matters as these, with Happy Boy's loveless marriage to Tiger Girl, of his hopeless yearning for another stray like himself, Little Lucky One, who has been sold as a child into prostitution.

Happy Boy never quite understands the forces governing his existence. The political world involves Mr. Ts'ao, Happy Boy's employer. Happy Boy sees a girl student executed. But the battle for survival leaves no time for education or revolt.

"Rickshaw Boy" will make you wonder on what basis peace will be established in the Far East.

C. B.

Armed Spy Tale Told With Zing

Expert In Murder. By Charles L. Leonard. Crime Club. $2.

Paul Kilgerrin, the toughest, hardest-faced, most cynical special investigator U. S. Army Intelligence ever had, is on the trail of Nazi saboteurs in North Africa once more, assisted by that fascinating pal of his, Lassiter, who lives in luxury among the Moslems and may always be counted on to raise a small private army when smug officials prove obtuse in a pinch.

The Moroccan background, quaint Arab customs and multiple murders make this typical Kilgerrin mystery an exciting spy story told with plenty of zing and no great respect for military red tape or Allied solidarity.

Teilhet Novel Of Intrigue Laid in Capital

The Fear Makers. By Darwin Teilhet. Appleton-Century. $2.75.

Capt. Allen Eaton, badly wounded war hero, is invalided out of a Boston hospital and sent home to San Francisco with a bad leg and a tricky memory. He travels via Washington, D. C., to see his old business partner and to sell his share in the firm. But it develops his partner is dead (killed by a hit-run driver) and a former underling is operating what was once a reputable public opinion poll on a shyster basis, using it as a propaganda weapon of the most vicious kind.

When Eaton protests and demands his share of the firm, he is told he sold out years ago, and his tricky memory leaves him with little defense against the new owner, who threatens to have him hospitalized again as mentally incompetent.

It takes a liberal U. S. Senator, Army Intelligence and some high-minded European refugees to break up this nasty little propaganda ring operating in the shadow of the National Capitol. The theme is a good one, and the story well worked out.

Go In Dictionary

We Acquire 5000 Words In War Time

(From H. L. Mencken's new book "The American Language: Supplement I." Excerpt from Chapter Five distributed by AP Newsfeatures with permission of the publisher, Alfred A. Knopf.)

TODAY it is no longer necessary for an aAmerican writer to apologize for writing American. He is not only forgiven if he seeks to set forth his notions in the plainest and least pedantic manner possible; he is also sure of escaping blame (save, of course, by an Old Guard of English reviewers) if he makes liberal dips into the vocabulary of everyday, including its most plausible neologisms.

Indeed, he seems a bit stiff and academic if he doesn't make some attempt, however unhappy, to add to the stock of such neologisms himself. How many are launched in this great Republic every year I do not know, but the number must be formidable. So long ago as 1926 a lexicographer of experience was reporting that "the accepted language grows at the rate of 3000 words a year—of sufficient currency to be inserted in the dictionary."

"IN days of stress, in times of war, in an era of discovery and invention," he continued, "5000 or more words will win the favor of the public so that their inclusion in the dictionary is demanded by scholar and layman." This estimate may have been too high, for during the same year the late Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly put the number of new words submitted for inclusion in the Standard Dictionary at but seven or eight a day, and reported that "relatively few" were accepted, but it must be obvious that words thus submitted do not include the whole crop, nor indeed any substantial part of it.

In 1944 Dr. Charles E. Funk, successor to Dr. Vizetelly as editor of the Standard, testified, without venturing upon statistics, that the production of new words and phrases was still at a high mark. "The art of neology," he said, "is by no means dead or even decadent. It is distinctly alive and flourishing. Personally, I have no doubt that it is more robust than in the days of Shakespeare and Bacon, and that inventiveness of phrase is even more ingenious and delectable than in their day."

H. L. MENCKEN

'Raft' Author Now Describes A Submarine

Silversides. By Robert Trumbull. Holt. Illus. $2.50.

A half dozen books dealing with submarine action in the Pacific were until recently impounded by Navy censorship. Now, ironically, they are being published with obvious security deletions when the need for secrecy no longer exists.

This account of some of the adventures of the United States submarine Silversides, for instance, would have been a far better book if so many details were not vague. It covers an unstated number of missions over an indefinite period during the early days of the Pacific war.

Its author is the man who gave the American public that stunning book, "The Raft," but even he is not quite up to the task of writing around the bureaucrats with the blue pencils.

The Silversides, by the end of the book, has produced a total of over 60,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk and over 35,000 tons damaged. But there is no clue as to how this score compares with other records.

Some hint of the courage and daring of this hitherto unpublicized branch of our armed forces reaches the reader in "Silversides" and in Robert J. Casey's "Battle Below," but the final book has obviously not yet been written, or, if it has, it did not pass censorship.

C. B.

Novel, Comic Propaganda Works Best

"The good mystery writers are the only real story tellers left," said **Zelda Popkin,** the author of "The Journey Home," when I talked with her the other day at the Algonquin. "Nothing happens in so many of the straight novels these days. They are just exercises in English."

FISHER

There is something happening every minute in "The Journey Home" and yet it manages at the same time to be one of the most discerning presentations of the problem of the soldier's readjustment to civilian life yet published. Mrs. Popkin is quite right, I am afraid, in her contention that most propaganda appears in pamphlets which nobody reads, when it should be done in popular fiction and the comic strips.

The prospect of **M. F. K. Fisher's** next book is mouth-watering. She is at work on an anthology of great feasts and famous groaning boards from world literature which will include everything from Trimalchio's banquet in the "Satyricon" to the Mad Tea Party in "Alice in Wonderland."

If that book doesn't sell, I'll have to join the ranks of the hungry critics and eat my hat.

C. B.

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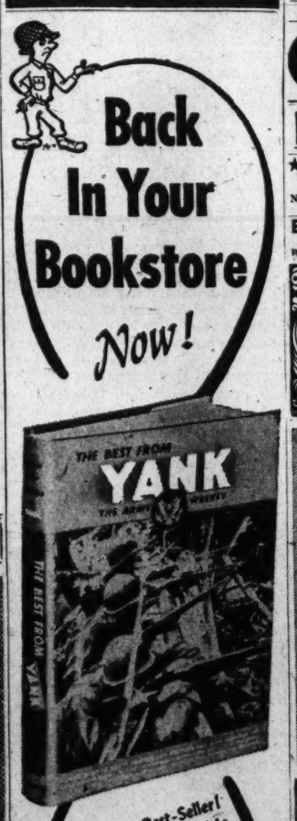

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Truth or Consequences: Edgar and Charlie

Old Friends, Comedians Will Return to Air Waves

By Sonia Stein
Post Radio Editor

RADIO'S hardy perennials are burgeoning this week, with some very popular performers scheduled to rear their welcome heads.

JOAN DAVIS

Returning to the air today are Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy over WRC-NBC at 8 p. m., Shirley Booth who will have a regular comedy spot on the Tommy Dorsey program at 8:30 p. m. over WRC-NBC, and the "Great Gildersleeve" airing his chuckle at 6:30 p. m. over WRC-NBC.

Tomorrow night, Joan Davis, highest paid and highest Hooper rated comedienne, and Singer Andy Russell, will be in evidence over WTOP-CBS at 8:30. A rival pair, Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce will pursue clues at the same hour over WOL-Mutual in the guises of Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson.

Thursday brings back Dinah Shore at 8:30 p. m. over WRC-NBC, Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra at 9 p. m. over WTOP-CBS. "Hobby Lobby" got under way last week at 9:30 p. m. over the same station.

In addition to "Mayor of the Town" which returned last Saturday at 8:30 p. m. over WTOP-CBS with Lionel Barrymore and Agnes Moorehead still in leading roles, CBS has lined up Helen Hayes for another series of dramatizations to be heard at 7 p. m., Saturdays. "Truth or Consequences" with owner-operator Ralph Edwards bedevilling unwary participants, also joins the Saturday programs at 8:30 p. m. over WRC-NBC.

THE complete revision by WOL of its early morning programming, involves the arrival of several new shows tomorrow. From 5:30 to 6 music, weather, market reports, etc., will be presented. Newscasts will be spotted every half hour until 9. The "Voice of Washington," selected from among many auditionists (including a congressman and a diplomat) for delivery without "idiosyncracies" to read news devoid of "bias, color and editorial interference," will be heard at 8 a. m. and 11 p. m. At 8:30 each morning, the Paiges will ad-lib a series of breakfast chit-chat shows.

Dropping the "morning man" idea has given WOL an opportunity to use its former early bird, Art Brown, on an afternoon variety program with Russ Hodges at 3 p. m.

Other stations are still madly enamoured of the "morning man" format. WMAL has a new man, in Trafton Robertson. Experienced in every talent phase of radio, Robertson has a show with soft, sweet music to awaken you gently. WTOP's Arthur Godfrey is particularly legendary, and the other rise-and-shine characters have ardent supporters.

SEVERAL new shows are entering the competition. For children, WMAL-American presents "Tennessee Jed" weekdays at 5:45 p. m. Although a "deadly man with the rifle" Jed believes that "real men settle things with their fists." . . . "House of Mystery" started yesterday over WOL-Mutual as a weekly half-hour show at noontime. The Mystery Man gives logical explanations for the weird and supernatural events with which his story deals . . . WWDC now devotes its Saturday morning hours to teen-agers. Starting at 9:30 with Teen-Time Revue (a round table discussion) and finishing at 11 with a quiz contest, everything is beamed at the sub-deb crowd.

For adult consumption, "The Whisper Man" began yesterday at 9:30 p. m. over WOL-Mutual with tales of plunderers who loot war-torn countries and fan the flame of future conflict.

Today and tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. WWDC will broadcast the National Tennis Championship Matches from Forest Hills, Long Island . . . Friday night at 8:30 WMAL will carry the first exhibition football game of the season by the Redskins and the Cleveland Rams.

Today's Selections

CURRENT EVENTS

Crisis in China—Panel discussion by J. B. Powell, editor of "China Weekly Review," Agnes Smedley, author, and Harley MacNair of University of Chicago.—**WRC—1:30 p. m.**

Henry J. Kaiser, industrialist, substitutes for Drew Pearson.—**WMAL—7 p. m.**

The Security Council—How it works, is subject on "Beyond Victory."—**WINX—7:30 p. m.**

MUSIC

Grofe's "Grand Canyon Suite" is played by Toscanini and NBC Symphony. Foroni's Overture in C minor and Berlioz' March from Damnation of Faust complete program.—**WRC—5 p. m.**

An all-Rodgers and Hammerstein program with the two song writers as guests. Patrice Munsel and Earl Wrightson are soloists.—**WTOP—5 p. m.**

Victory Concert by Marine Band from Water Gate.—**WMAL—10 p. m.**

BASEBALL

Washington Nats vs. New York Yankees.—WOL—1:30 p. m.

You Can See War's Story In Man's Eyes

By George W. Hurd

A seething hell burned behind the sad eyes which looked at me from across the luncheon table. It was not unusual for the headwaiter to put another man at the table. But this did not allay the slight feeling of annoyance.

At first only vaguely aware of the man's appearance, some irresistible urge brought my attention back to him again and again. His eyes seemed so steady and clear and yet there was something which defied description. Fear, hate, pain, horror? Yes, horror there certainly was.

These were eyes which had looked through the gates of hell and been indelibly shadowed by what they had seen, we thought. These eyes had looked upon death.

This was a fine figure of a man—or had been. His hands were large and capable-looking, but they seemed a separate entity from his body. When the waiter placed a glass of beer on the table, the hands fumblingly took it up as the hands of a child would have done, the glass clutched between both. There was no coordination.

Could Understand

A casual observer would have assumed that the man was much the worse for drinks. One girl, watching, tittered openly.

Not a word was spoken between us, but there seemed to be apology and explanation and defiance in the eyes which now looked directly into mine.

With hands that had difficulty finding their way, he pulled out a small badge and laid it on the table. For what might have been a minute, or an hour, or an eternity he looked down at the yellow discharge button. Perhaps now his wan smile seemed to say, the fool across the table could begin to understand the purplish scar that marred the young face from nose to right ear and lost itself in the hairline beyond.

Was Greater Honor

I had felt flattered at the Press Club when a man who has blazoned a bright trail in the Nation's high places joined me at the breakfast table. But the sensation was nothing compared to the feeling, now, of being among the great of the land—an American fighting man.

When the glowing history of St. Lo, the Belgian Bulge, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Wake, Guam, Okinawa and Midway are written, heroes by the thousands will have been revealed. But the hell that is war as reflected in the eyes of my luncheon companion yesterday will never embellish the pages of a book of this earth.

Only one Book, where the records of men's souls are kept, will ever tell of man's inhumanity to THIS man.

Misery, They Say, Loves Company!

'Oklahoma', Fabulous Musical Hit, Poses Ticket Problems Everywhere It Is Played

By Nelson B. Bell

IT IS INEVITABLE that when "Oklahoma" opens its two-week return engagement in the National Theater on Monday night, September 10, there will be many disappointed and disgruntled Washington playgoers who will have tried to obtain seats only to be informed that none remained to be had.

Last Friday morning's announcement by the management that no more mail orders could be accepted and what tickets remained would be placed on sale at the box-office tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock was an infallible indication that the fortnight's run of the Theater Guild's fabulously successful musical will be completely sold out probably no later than tomorrow midday or early afternoon—unless the Labor Day holiday defers the sale of the last ticket until Tuesday.

It also may reasonably be interpreted to mean that more mail orders already were on hand than could be filled and leave anything for sale at the box-office, and that many checks and money orders received after the deadline would have to be returned.

If any solace can be derived from the fact, the Capital deserves to know that this is a condition that has been experienced by prospective theatergoers in every city, where "Oklahoma" has played limited engagements—which means in practically all of the major cities in the eastern half of the United States, except New York and Chicago.

Without exception, all seats have been disposed of by mail long before the openings, with thousands of mail orders remaining still unfilled.

There is statistical proof at hand to prove the point.

Others, Too, Have Suffered

In Cleveland, mail orders for the one-week engagement amounted to $119,600. The money capacity of the theater, at the "Oklahoma" scale, is $31,600. Figure it out for yourself. Eighty-eight thousand dollars in checks and money orders—or almost three additional capacity weeks—had to be returned.

In St. Louis, after filling approximately $110,000 worth of advance orders—all the house could hold in three weeks—remittances to the amount of $74,000 were sent back.

The gross amount played to in four weeks in Detroit was $146,000; the sum returned $98,000, the number of checks refused in this instance being slightly in excess of 8000.

The record in Pittsburgh for a three-week stay was similar—receipts $114,000; checks returned, $77,000.

None of this takes into account the thousands turned away empty-handed from the box-offices.

It is a thoroughly unsatisfactory sort of balm to be found in this particular Gilead, but there it is, such as it is.

All of which would seem to place a clincher of some conclusiveness to the argument that in the Richard Rodgers-Oscar Hammerstein 2d musicalization of Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs" the Theater Guild has the greatest stage triumph in the tuneful theater's recent years.

A Precocious Baby

"Oklahoma" is just two and a half years old. It was first presented in New Haven on March 18, 1943, and began its phenomenal New York run two weeks later. It celebrated its second metropolitan birthday on Saturday, March 31, last.

When local theatergoers see it again a week from tomorrow night, it will have been played before more than three million persons, who will have paid nearly eight and a half million dollars—including the Government taxes—for the privilege of seeing and hearing it.

Two companies have collaborated in running up this imposing record. It would have been impossible of accomplishment by one company appearing in theaters of normal size.

The National Company—the one to be seen again here—came into existence six months after the one at the St. James Theater, in New York, had opened. After a four-week preliminary tour that included this city, it was presented in Chicago on November 15, 1943. New York's furore was immediately and spontaneously echoed in the Windy City.

For the ensuing 14 months capacity business prevailed in Chicago, with as many potential patrons turned away as were entertained in the Erlanger Theater.

The only reason the company is not still playing there is that the Theater Guild had obligated itself to present the work to its subscribers in other cities.

A total of 1934 performances of "Oklahoma" will have been given up to next week's opening at the National.

Of these, 1068, in 116½ weeks, will be credited to New York; 546, in 60 weeks, to Chicago, and 153, in 19 weeks, to Philadelphia. The remaining 171 performances, given by the company returning here, were played in New Haven, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, in the order named, if that matters.

Included in the New York total are 32 special Tuesday matinees, given exclusively for service men and women in uniform. Also included in the total New York attendance figures are 75,714 standees.

There were no standees during the long Chicago run, because they are prohibited by law in the Midwest metorpolis, but in Philadelphia the National Company has averaged 50 to a performance, or an approximate total of 7500.

If this is taking on the complexion of Mr. Robert Benchley's "Treasurer's Report," it is only because such extraordinary figures deserve to be of record wherever "Oklahoma" is booked and a huge number of people unfailingly must be disappointed in their efforts to gain access to it.

The grand total attendance at public performances to date has been 3,040,348; total receipts, $7,015,000. The Federal admission tax has run to an approximate $1,200,000.

Thus, by a process of addition so simple that it can be mentally performed even by such a mathematical dolt as your reporter, the public has peeled off $8,215,000 from its collective bankroll to see the prodigious business.

To the lay mind these astronomical figures suggest enormous profits to the sponsors of the piece. It should be borne in mind, however, that these box-car tabulations are "before taxes."

Add to the admission taxes paid by the ticket buyers the income taxes paid by the Theater Guild, in the highest brackets; the authors, and the hundred or so actors, musicians and stage hands on the salary roll, and it begins to become apparent that perhaps the most favored partner in the enterprise is the Man with the Whiskers.

As having some bearing on the general picture, it is a point of additional interest that while many big musicals of recent vintage have imposed production costs ranging from $125,000 up to, say, $250,000, "Oklahoma," the greatest success of them all, represents an initial outlay of such comparative "peanuts" as $75,000.

Quite a show, by and large, and I hope you already have your tickets securely locked up in the safety deposit box!

A NEW LAUREY—Mary Hatcher will be seen and heard in the leading feminine role when the Theater Guild's musical hit, "Oklahoma," plays its two-week return engagement at the National Theater, beginning Monday night, September 10

Karloff 'Killed' By New Method

Hollywood (AP).—After more than 50 screen deaths, Boris Karloff thought he had tried all methods of expiring. But no—

In "A Tale of Bedlam," a girl bashes him to death with a trowel. The studio's research staff claims it is an actual incident from the history of the English insane asylum.

Here's that man again!

BOB HOPE has just returned from a visit to G. I.s still in Europe. Hear him tell about it on . . .

"We, the People"
TONIGHT
10:30 P. M., E.W.T.
WTOP
GULF
MILO BOULTON, M. C.
OSCAR BRADLEY'S ORCH.

Tonight
LISTEN TO

Edgar BERGEN
and
Charlie McCARTHY
Keenan WYNN
Carmen MIRANDA
RAY NOBLE'S ORCHESTRA
Presented by
CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE
WRC 8 P. M.

TONIGHT
Radio Reader's Digest
WTOP 9 P.M.
Stories and people from Reader's Digest —America's favorite magazine.
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Campbell's SOUPS

PHILCO presents
DON McNEILL
OF THE FAMOUS
BREAKFAST CLUB
PAUL WHITEMAN
GEORGIA GIBBS
THE MERRY MACS
WMAL
6 P.M. Today E.P.T.

NATIONAL • 2 WEEKS Beg. Mon., Sept. 10
(Incl. Sun. Nite, Sept. 16)
—EVENINGS at 8:30—MATS. Wed. and Sats. at 2:20—
RETURN OF THE NATION'S MUSICAL SENSATION
THEATRE GUILD NATIONAL COMPANY of
OKLAHOMA!
Musical Comedy based on play "Green Grow the Lilacs" by Lynn Riggs
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Production Directed by REUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Settings by EMANUEL AYRES
Costumes by MILES WHITE
Produced under the supervision of THERESA HELBURN and LAWRENCE LANGNER
BOX OFFICE OPENS TOMORROW 9:30 A. M.

4-HOUR, 55-MI. DAYTIME RIVER CRUISE
TODAY 3 PM
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SEE THE U. S. NAVAL POWDER FACTORY
ADULTS, $1 CHILDREN, 50c
FREE DANCING. Delightful family cruise down the Potomac. See Bolling Field, Alexandria, Mt. Vernon, Ft. Washington, etc. Enjoy the cool river breezes. Refreshments and shore dinners served.
3-HOUR MOONLITE CRUISE TONITE 8:45 P.M.
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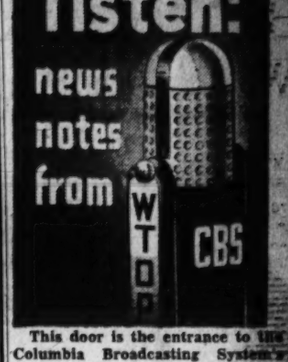
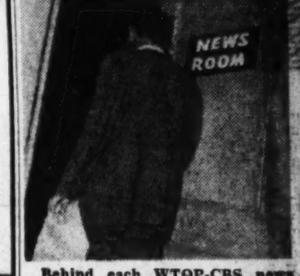


This door is the entrance to the Columbia Broadcasting System's WTOP News Room. Through it pass 12 men whom we present proudly as 12 of the finest radio newsmen in this, or any city.



Behind each WTOP-CBS news broadcast is one of these men; behind each man a background of experience as a news specialist as interesting as it is invaluable. Today and next Sunday in this column, we'll tell you about them.

* * *

Bob Wood

Robert S. Wood is director of the CBS-WTOP Washington news staff. Born in New York City, he studied at Cornell and was graduated from the University of Toronto. During the first World War, Wood was a captain in the RAF, and after the armistice, served as correspondent on the continent for the N. Y. Evening World. He's worked in every capital in Europe, was honored by the Russian government with the Cross of St. George and by King Carol, who made him a Knight of the Crown of Rumania.

Bob Wood

In the States, he was with the old New York Evening World, established "Radio Guide" magazine in 1931 and was assistant director of radio for the World's Fair in New York.

Wood joined CBS as news ed in September, 1939. Under capable and affable direction, Washington correspondents give you the news as it breaks.

* * *

Bill Costello

Bill Costello is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, a member of Phi Beta Kappa. From the Minneapolis Journal and Tribune, he went to Honolulu as City Editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Bill Costello

Costello has traveled in Japan and China; lived in Tokyo, Shanghai and Peking, studying economic problems relating to the Far Eastern war.

In 1943 Bill Costello joined the WTOP news staff, contributing to it his invaluable knowledge of the Orient, as well as his outstanding ability to analyze and interpret home-front events. You can hear him each day over WTOP at 5:30 and 6:10 p. m.

* * *

Bill Shadel

With a thorough background in political science, a Masters Degree from the University of Michigan, and years of radio and editorial experience, Bill Shadel joined the CBS staff in the fall of 1943. He was immediately sent to the European war theater as a CBS war correspondent.

Bill Shadel

In Italy he was with front-line troops at Cassino and Anzio.

Returning to England in the spring of 1944, he received a D-Day assignment and covered American landings at Utah Beach. Shadel landed on French soil with the First Army; later joined the Third Army with which group he remained until V-E Day. Since his return to the States in May, 1944, he has been broadcasting from the WTOP studios here. Listen to him daily at 5:30 p. m.

* * *

Cliff Allen

Turning point in Cliff Allen's career came in 1936—in a glass factory—. To avoid the midnight shift, he sought and found work in radio on the WCHS, Charleston, W. Va. staff. In 1937 he moved to WWVA as news reporter, later becoming news editor. Allen came to WTOP December, 1944. You hear him Monday through Friday at 5:35 p. m. (E. W. T.) on "City Desk," to which hundreds of Washingtonians contribute local news items each week. Cliff pays a dollar for every item he uses on the air.

Cliff Allen

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMS

Sunday, September 2 — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05-9.	News, 7:30 and 8. Treasure House, 7:31. Organ Recital, 8:05. Air Castles, 8:30.	Sunrise Serenade, 7:30. Rev. Crawford, 8. Reading the Funnies, 8:30. News, 7:55, 8:55.	News, 7, 8. Swing Lo, 7:15. Music Parade, 8:05.	Symphony, 6. News, 6:30, 7:30, Treasury Salute, 6:45, Music, 7-8:30, Gospel News, 8:30.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Camp Meeting Choir 8:30
9 :00	News	World News Roundup	Churches of Christ	News; Nazarene Church	Wildwood Church	CBS Morning News
:15	Coast to Coast	Gardening	Good News	Christian Science	Voice of Hope	D. C. Dateline
:30	On a Bus	Ranch Boys	Voice of Prophecy	Goodwill Choir	News; J. B. C. Presents	Hasten the Day
:45	" " "	Waltzes of the World	" "		J. B. C. Presents	Labor News
10 :00	Bud Ward	Bible Highlights	Bible Class	News; Musical Memories	Mike Hunnicutt	Church of the Air
:15	" "	" "	" "	" "	Spotlight Revue	" " "
:30	Bandstand	Recordiana	Melody's the Thing	Crown Capers	" "	Salt Lake Tabernacle
:45	News		" " "	" "		" " "
11 :00	String Quartet	News; Isles in News	News; Review	News; Holiness	News; Latin American Time	News; Blue Jacket Choir
:15	Bing Crosby	Singtime	Love Affairs	Pentecostal Holiness		
:30	Hour of Faith	Pr's'ty. Ernie Fiorito	Fourth Presbyterian	" "	News; Centennial Baptist Church	Invitation to Learning
:45	" " "	Little Betsy Ros iGrl	" "	" "		
12 :00	War Journal	News	Pilgrim Hour	WINX News	Bing Crosby	Today in History
:15	" "	Nancy Osgood	" "	The Little Show	And Guest	Jay Carmody
:30	Friendship Ranch	NBC Concert Orch.	Lutheran Hour	On Wings of Song	Amateurs of 1945	Transatlantic Call
:45		" " "	" "	" " "		
1 :00	John B. Kennedy	Dairy Farmer	News Analysis	News; Trade Winds	" "	People's Platform
:15	Bing Crosby	America United	Southern Harmonizers	Trade Winds Tavern	" "	" "
:30	Sammy Kaye	Chicago Round Table	Washington Nats	The Animal Fair	News; Composers	Lyman Bryson
:45	" " ; News	" " "	vs.	" " "	Meet the Composers	News; Ed Murrow
2 :00	Kay Armen	Ford Show	New York Yankees	News; Symphony Hour	Swing Along	Stradivari Orchestra
:15	" "	" "	" "	Brahm's	" "	" "
:30	Sunday Vespers	Westinghouse Program	" "	Symphony No. 3	News; Honor Roll	World News Today
:45	" "	" "	" "	(Koussevitsky)	Honor Roll of Hits	" ; Olin Downes
3 :00	The Fighting AAF	World Parade	" "	News; Curtain Call	" "	Columbia
:15	" "	" "	" "	Curtain Call	" "	Broadcasting
:30	Washington Story	One Man's Family	" "	Concert Favorites	National Tennis Championship Matches	Symphony
:45	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
4 :00	Darts for Dough	Army Hour	Your America	News; Gas'l Galeties	at Forest Hills	" "
:15	" "	" "	" "	Gaslight Galeties	" "	" " ; News
:30	8 to the Bar Ranch	RCA Show	Crime Is My Pastime	The Lawyer Speaks	" "	Electric Hour
:45	(Andrews Sisters)	" "	Harvey Harding	" "	" "	" "
5 :00	Mary Small Revue	Symphony Hour	Leave it to Mike	News; Music	" "	The Family Hour
:15	" "	" "	" "	Music of the Masters	" "	" "
:30	Charlotte Greenwood	" "	Nick Carter	Music for Sunday	News; Roosevelt Hotel Orchestra	News; William Shirer
:45	" "	" "	" "	" "		
6 :00	Summer Hour	Catholic Hour	Abbott Mysteries	WINX News	Gospel Tabernacle	Ozzie and Harriet
:15	Paul Whiteman	" "	" "	Concert Hall	" "	" "
:30	Sunday Evening	The Great Gildersleeve	News, Cedric Foster	Three Quarter Time	News; Sports	Report to the Nation
:45	Party	" " "	Off The Scoreboard	Progressive Four	Bible Question Box	" " "
7 :00	Henry Kaiser	Wayne King's Orch.	Your America	News; Modern Moods	Ave Maria Hour	Men of Vision
:15	News; D. Gardiner	" "	" "	Modern Moods	" "	" "
:30	Quiz Kids	Band Wagon Myst'ries	Dale Carnegie	Beyond Victory	News; Show Time	Blondie
:45	" "	(Dick Powell)	Swing High	Piano Portaits	Veteran's Child	" "
8 :00	String Ensemble	Frances Langford	Mediation Board	News; Bibleway	Fifth Baptist Church	The Beulah Show
:15	Scores in Melody	and Spike Jones	" "	Bibleway Church	" " "	" "
:30	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Tommy Dorsey	" "	" "	" " "	Crime Doctor
:45	" " "	" "	Gabriel Heatter	" "	" "	" ; News
9 :00	Walter Winchell	Manhattan	Steel Horizons	News; Symphony Hour	Old-Fashioned	Radio Reader's Digest
:15	Hollywood Mystery	Merry Go Round	" "	Mozart's	Revival Hour	" "
:30	" "	American Album	Double or Nothing	Symphony No. 40	" " "	Star Theater
:45	Jimmy Fiddler	Of Music	" "	(Beecham)	" " "	" "
10 :00	Victory Concert	GE All-Girl Orch.	Brownstone Theater	News; Guest Star	The Sunday Players	Take It or Leave It
:15	(Marine Band)	" " "	" "	A Cappella Choir	" "	" "
:30	Meadowbrook Club	Meet Me at Parky's	Most Honored Music	Music to Remember	News; TheNegroSpeaks	We, The People
:45	(Harry James)	" "	" "	" "	The Negro Speaks	" "
11 :00	News	News; Sunday Fortune	News Summary	WINX News	" "	Headlines
:15	Hour of Dreams	Light Music by Dark	Master's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Baseball Review	Billy Bishop Orch.
:30	" " "	The Eternal Light	20th Airforce Time	Slumber Music	News; Church of God in Christ	Harry James Orch.
:45	" " "	" "	" "	" "		" "

Station W3XO, Washington — 43200 K. C.—Frequency Modulation

7:00 p. m.—Johnny Kirby's Orch.
7:15 p. m.—Twilight Serenade
7:30 p. m.— " "
7:45 p. m.—Ethel Smith
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Concert Hall
8:30 p. m.— " "
8:45 p. m.— " "
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.— " "
9:30 p. m.— " "
9:45 p. m.— " "
10:00 p. m.—News
10:05 p. m.—Melody Parade
10:30 p. m.—Variety
10:45 p. m.— "

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